

SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

General Circular No 5, dated the 21st September 1888.

THE Government of India having directed that there should be prepared in all provinces an analysis of districts with reference to security against famine, I have the honour to request that the Deputy Commissioners in your division may be required to prepare and keep up a statement in the accompanying form.

2. In some provinces a very minute analysis indeed is attempted. This is not at present possible in Upper Burma, and it will be sufficient if the township be taken as the unit.

3. A full explanation of the way in which the statements are to be filled in is given in the foot-notes. A specimen form, with details filled in, is also attached.

4. I request that when the statement for each district has been prepared a copy may be sent to this office. It is hoped that it will be found possible to complete these statements within two months. Later, when more correct estimates can be formed, the statements may be from time to time revised.

UPPER BURMA.

DISTRICT

Analysis of districts with reference to security against famine.

^{1.} Where there is a strong marked difference of character between two parts of a township it may be divided and particulars of blocks given separately. In this case there should be shown in column 1 the position of the different blocks, e.g., "north-east block," in the column of remarks a rough description of the locality of each portion should be given, e.g., "portion north-east of the hills" or "portion north-east of the line drawn from ... village to ... village." All the townships of each district should be shown.

3. In column 3 the classes should be (a) secure even in years of general famine, (b) secure in ordinary but not in exceptional years, (c) insecure and continually fluctuating. Local officials and grain dealers can often supply of food-grain in favorable seasons—on a rough estimate can be given in columns 6, 7 & 8, still they should not be left blank.

4. Supply of food-grain in unfavorable seasons—on a rough estimate can be given in the following order, (i) wet-weather rice, (ii) dry-weather rice, (iii) millets, (iv) Indian-corn, (v) others.

EXPLANATIONS

UPPER BURMA.

Analysis of districts with reference to security against famine

DISTRICT

Township.	Population	Categorisation of township with respect to settlement agriculture	Kind of grain	Time of harvest	Amount of yield	Amount of annual sur-	Probable centre of such failure	By what route available	Probability of demand being supplied by pri-	TIME FOR WHICH PEOPLE CAN AFFORD TO PURCHASE IMPORTED GRAIN.	Proprietary of population of foodgrains	In case of those which form part of their diet in food-grain	In case of all others.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

EXPLANATIONS

1. Where there is a strongly marked difference of character between two parts of a township it may be divided and part cunars of the blocks given separately. In this case there should be given, e.g., "portion north-east of the hills" or "portion north-east of the village." A; the townships of each district should be shown.

2. An estimate of the population can be taken from the thanahmeda-rois.

3. In column 3 the classes should be (a) secure even in years of general famine, (b) secure in ordinary but not in exceptional years, (c) insecure and continually fluctuating. Local officials and grain dealers can often give the information required. In column 4 foodgrains should be entered in the following order, (i) dry-wather rice, (ii) wet-wather rice, (iii) millets, (iv) Indiacorn, (v)

5. In column 5 to show "want of rain," "floods," "failure of supply of water by irrigation channels."

General Circular No. 6, dated the 21st September 1888.

THE Government of India have directed that in all provinces there should be prepared an analysis of districts with reference to security against famine. There are many districts in Lower Burma which are believed to be absolutely secure, and it is extremely improbable that any general famine will ever occur in this part of the province. At the same time local scarcity may arise, as was the case in Amherst in 1886, in Mergui in 1887, and now in Sandoway, Toungoo, Tavoy, and Amherst in 1888.

2. While it appears hardly necessary to prepare a full analysis of the country, it does seem desirable to collect information regarding the outlying tracts in which local scarcity may arise. There will be some such in all districts of the Tenasserim division and perhaps also in those of the Arakan division. In the other two divisions the villages are probably secure except in parts of Thayetmyo, Prome, and perhaps Tharrawaddy. It may, however, be advisable to add portions of a few circles of Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Henzada.

3. In some provinces a very minute analysis is attempted. This appears to be hardly necessary in Lower Burma and it will be sufficient if the circle be taken as the unit.

4. I request that when the statement for each district has been prepared a copy may be sent to this office. It is hoped that it will be found possible to complete these statements within two months.

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List of Circles in District in which Scarcity of Food-grain may occur.

Circle or portion of circle.	FOOD-SUPPLY IN ORDINARY YEARS			FAILURE OF FOOD-SUPPLY.		SUPPLY IN TIME OF SCARCITY.			Remarks.	
	Population.	Date of harvests.	Yield of food-grain at each harvest in ordinary years	Total annual consumption	Season at which failure of food-supply is likely to occur.	Probable cause of such failure.	By what route available.	Probability of demand being supplied by private traders.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	II
All to the south-west of a line drawn through. and villages.	2,000	Indian corn in September Rice in October.	Tons. 10 450	Tons. 400	June ..	Want of rain in previous year (or) damage to crops of previous year by rats.	By boat to ... thence to 10 to 15 miles by cooly.	May be counted on up to the point to which water communication is available	If prices do not rise more than 20 per cent., people can purchase for two months after house stock is exhausted.	.

District in which Scarcity of Food-grains may occur.

General Department Circular No. 11, dated the 19th November 1889.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an analysis* of districts with reference to security against famine, which has been compiled from the statements furnished by Deputy Commissioners as requested in my General Circular No. 6 of 1888. Some spare copies with blank pages will be sent to each Deputy Commissioner direct, with copies of this letter; and it is requested that, when it is found that additions or alterations should be made, notes may be recorded on the blank pages, so that when a revised analysis is undertaken later on all the information which may have come to hand in the meantime may at once be available.

General Department Circular No. 3, dated the 7th March 1890.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an analysis* of districts with reference to security against famine, which has been compiled from the statements furnished by Deputy Commissioners as requested in my General Circular No. 5 of 1888. Some spare copies with blank pages will be sent to each Deputy Commissioner direct with copies of this letter; and it is requested that, when it is found that additions or alterations should be made, notes may be recorded on the blank pages, so that when a revised analysis is undertaken later on all the information which may have come to hand in the meantime may at once be available.

General Circular No. 6, dated the 23rd May 1892.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for information and guidance, a copy of Statements **A** and **B**

(1) Telegram No. 262, dated 31st March 1892, from Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

(2) Letter No. 3-1S F, dated 1st April 1892, from Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

(3) Telegram No. 336, dated 30th April 1892, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner

which were attached to the Provincial Famine Report for April, and which have been compiled from information called for in the papers cited in the margin.

2. I also enclose a note on the compilation of the figures for these statements.

3. In many cases the information furnished is incomplete, and I have now to ask that you will carefully scrutinize the figures for your district and furnish amended and complete statements for April with as little delay as possible.

* Analysis not printed.

4. With reference to the submission of these statements for future months I must ask you to remember that they are due in this office not later than the 10th of the month following that under report, and that, if possible, you should despatch them on the 1st or 2nd.

5. Instructions regarding the preparation of the following reports and maps are also attached :—

- (a) Death-rate.
- (b) Gratuitous relief.
- (c) Index maps.

6. The weekly report accompanied by the statement in Form I, prescribed under the Burma Famine Code, should continue to be sent as heretofore, but the submission of the return ordered in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 150-151—9S.F., dated the 5th March 1892, may be discontinued.

SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

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Famine Statement A for April 1892:

District.	Area.	Population in thousands	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.						PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.														
			Sq. miles.	No.	Affected area.	Sq. miles.	No.	Affected area.	Rice.	Peas.	Jowar.	Total.	Class I (a).	Class II (b).	Class III (c).	Class IV (d).	Numbers on relief.	Per 100 9-gallon baskets.	Per 100 9-gallon baskets.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shwebo	...	2,686	136	43	11	...	1,799	...	81	1,880	10	8·0	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagaing	...	1,836	248	26	3	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	8·6	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ye-u	...	3,639	93	1,628	60	...	1,147	...	...	1,147	33	8·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	...	3,400	232	951	60	...	994	...	15	1,009	33	7·5	220	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingyan	...	3,972	349	80	4	...	330	...	...	330	Nil	8·0	190	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	...	3,978	224	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	8·0	185	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe	...	5,000	219	1,700	36	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	7·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yamethin	...	3,000	161	(a) 1,681	(a) 75	...	(a) 4,516	...	...	(a) 4,516	Nil	6·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	3,000	207	3,000	207	...	13,564	41	...	3,066	Nil	6·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) These figures are only approximate as the Deputy Commissioner has not yet been able to supply information called for.
 (b) The Minbu district is practically free from distress and no portion of it can be said to be affected by scarcity.

CIRCULARS OF THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

Famine Statement B for April 1892.

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Rupees, omitting 000s.	
														Rs.	Rs.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RELIEF AS ESTIMATED TO BE REQUIRED IN CASE OF SECURITIES TO MATURE															
Shwebo ..	9,314	1,520	16,337	80	30th Apr.	11,641	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	71	71
Sagging ..	35,010	14,490	27,000	2,242	10th Apr.	2,242	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	28	28
Ye-U ..	36,070	..	650	6,262	10th Apr.	6,262	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,21	1,21
Lower Chindwin ..	18,242	64,180	..	..	Not reported	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96
Mrauk-Uan ..	135,080	..	..	2,052	30th Apr.	2,052	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,10	1,10
Mrauk ..	50,000	5,500	2,00	3,500	30th April	3,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	9
Yamein ..	104,000	72,000	17,012	38,550 ^t	31-00	38,550 ^t	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72	72
Methna ..	147,010	55,700	..	..	30th April	..	1,603 ^t	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	146	146
Methna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,31	1,31

* The amounts shown in column 13 are those for revenue (thatamda tax) which has been finally remitted. In Shwebo an additional sum of Rs. 10,450 (not included in column 13) has been held over for future collection in the case of persons who have migrated but may return.

^tThis figure is believed to be incorrect. It refers probably to sanctioned estimate or

^oThe figures for expenditure to the Yea-U and Mrauk districts are subject to revision on receipt of further reports.

¶ This is the expenditure on the Mektila Branch railway only, and includes 12 rupees for the whole of the week ending the 2nd April.

*Notes explaining how the Monthly Famine Report Statements
should be prepared.*

STATEMENT A.

Column 2.—The total area of the district should be obtained from the last edition of Notes and Statistics, corrected by such subsequent information from surveys made as may be available.

Column 3.—The population should be that ascertained at the last census. Variations from these figures should be attempted only where large numbers have permanently migrated from or arrived in the district. Any such variation should be explained in a foot-note.

Column 4.—This is the area actually affected by scarcity at the close of the month under report. Variations in this area will not occur suddenly, and the figures ascertained by the Deputy Commissioner in the course of the month under report will therefore (subject to occasional correction) be entered here. Any variation from the area shown in the last report should be explained in a foot-note.

Column 5.—The figures reported for April are in several cases open to grave doubt. Deputy Commissioners must endeavour to show here with accuracy the population of the area shown in column 4. Where the density of population of the affected tract is returned at a figure much less or much greater than the average density of the whole district population, the variation should be explained in a foot-note.

Columns 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.—The figures for April are very incomplete. Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that all officers in charge of relief works fully understand the necessity of submitting to the district office complete figures for numbers on works and expenditure in time for incorporation in the monthly report for the district.

Column 11.—In this column should be entered the number of persons to whom gratuitous relief was given during the month. The remarks made in the case of columns 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 apply here also.

Columns 12, 13, and 14.—In default of better information the price of peas and jowar has been taken in standard baskets, but in future it should, if possible, be given in seers. The prices to be recorded in seers are the average of the retail prices obtaining in the distressed tracts. They must be those paid by persons who purchase their food in small quantities of a "viss," a "pyi," &c. The figures should not be obtained by calculating the prices from the 100-basket rates, although these figures will be a useful check. The basket or 100-bas-

ket rates obtaining in the markets at the district headquarters should be recorded in a foot-note. This foot-note should also show the capacity and the weight of the basket in the case of each of the three descriptions of food-stuff provided for in the statement.

STATEMENT B.

Column 2.—The compilation of figures for this column requires great care. In the April statement the figures for the first three districts are with little doubt under-estimates of the real numbers.

As a rule the figures in this column will be obtained by deducting the well-to-do members of the population from the total population of the distressed tracts. Actual enumeration is impossible, but Deputy Commissioners should be able to ascertain fairly correct estimates through thugiyis and Township Officers.

Where the requirements are modified by probable immigration or emigration of large numbers or by other causes, allowance can be made accordingly, but the method by which the final results are obtained must be explained in a foot-note.

Column 3 will be blank as the work-programmes have not yet been gazetted.

Columns 4 and 5.—The works provided for must include all those which have been authorized for purposes of relief. It is not necessary that they should be works actually in progress or even works for which the estimates have been sanctioned. The figures in these columns should represent the aggregate estimated number of persons for whom labour could be provided for six consecutive months if all the relief works administratively sanctioned were opened at once and carried on at the ordinary rate of progress. Works completed before the 1st April need not be included. The list of relief works administratively sanctioned, as it stood on the 1st April, may conveniently be taken as the gazetted programme of relief works for the purpose of columns 5 and 6.

Columns 6 and 7.—In these columns should be shown the number of persons who could be provided for on all the works referred to above which have not been completed at the end of the month under report. Thus the figure in column 6 should be equal to the figure in column 4 *plus* the number of persons who could be provided for on works administratively sanctioned after the 1st April *minus* the number of persons for whom relief was actually afforded by the work performed since 1st April.*

Column 8.—The accounts should be complete up to the end of the month under report; but if under exceptional circum-

stances the complete figures cannot be given, those up to the end of the previous week should be recorded, a note being entered of the date up to which the expenditure figures are complete.

In such cases a supplementary statement giving the complete figures up to the end of the month must be submitted not later than the 10th of the month succeeding that under report. Attention is called to the heading of columns 9 and 10, which shows that expenditure prior to the 1st April 1892 is not to be included. In these columns whole rupees are to be entered, annas and pies not being required.

Column 11 will be blank.

Column 12.—Sums actually paid to agriculturists should be given. Fractions of a rupee need not be entered.

DEATH-RATE.

With the Monthly Statements A and B must also be submitted the death-rate report for the month preceding that to which Statements A and B refer; this is the report called for in the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's letter No. 3-S.F., dated the 1st April 1892.

Thus, to the Famine statements due for May or before the 10th June must be attached a statement showing the death-rate for the month of April.

The information regarding death-rate will in most cases be collected by the Township Officers during their inspection tours. The statistics for other villages will be furnished by the ywathugyis. The district statement should be submitted in the form given below.

District.	Township.	Population of affected area.	MORTALITY IN AFFECTED AREA.			Remarks showing numbers of deaths directly or indirectly due to starvation.
			Number of deaths during month.	Number of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Whether death-rate normal or not.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

The report on gratuitous relief should be submitted immediately after the close of the month for which it is due and should accompany the Statements A and B for the same month. The information furnished should be in the following form :—

Statement of gratuitous relief for the month of

1892.

District.	Township.	Total number of persons relieved during the month	Amount of relief granted			Reasons for granting relief.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
			Rs.	A.	P.		

Column 3 should show the number of persons relieved, so that, if the same person is relieved on more than one occasion, he is only shown once.

Column 5 should show the reasons for granting relief, i.e., whether persons are blind, lame, old, bedridden, &c.

Column 6 should show the class of relief given, i.e., whether money or grain, and the officers by whom it was disbursed. The manner in which relief was disbursed and the periods of disbursement, i.e., whether daily, weekly, &c., should be clearly explained.

INDEX MAPS.

These maps are on a very small scale, but the affected tracts should be shown on them with some approach to accuracy. Tracts slightly affected are to be shown with a light blue wash, those seriously affected being shown with a darker tint.

Only a limited supply of these maps was available for the April report, but more are expected and will be distributed as soon as received.

WEEKLY CROP REPORTS.

General Circular No. 7, dated the 28th September 1888.

I HAVE the honour to request that the attention of all Deputy Commissioners may be drawn to the last paragraph but one of my letter No. 534, dated the 23rd April 1888, regarding the preparation of the weekly crop report which is as follows :—

The estimate of any crop should be given in annas—16 annas signifying an ordinary or average outturn per acre—the number of annas

being reduced or raised in proportion as the crop falls below or rises above an ordinary average crop. Apart from the estimate of the outturn there should, where possible, be an estimate of the area planted. This could generally be given before any estimate of the outturn could be framed. It should be reported on as soon after sowing or planting as the information is available. But where figures cannot be given the report might take this form—

Area under rice	Same as last year, or 10 per cent. above average or 20 per cent. below average, as the case might be.
(wheat)		
(cotton)		

(millet, &c.)

2. The weekly reports should now contain some notice (*a*) of the area under cultivation and (*b*), as the different harvests approach, of the outturn which is expected. When an estimate of the area under any particular crop or of the outturn which may be expected from any crop has been given, it need not be repeated from week to week. But in case it may become necessary to modify any estimate a further report should be made. A crop map will be kept up in this office from which there will be seen at a glance the last estimate in each district for each crop both as regards area and outturn.

3. It should be remembered that the anna estimate has no reference to the area under cultivation. When fields which ordinarily produce 32 bushels will, it is anticipated, yield in the coming harvest 32 bushels, the outturn should be estimated at 16 annas, while with reference to the same land a 15-anna estimate would signify that 30 bushels and an 18-anna estimate that 36 bushels per acre were expected. An estimate of 16-annas then signifies that the crop will be ordinary and not very good. And a report, such as has this year been made—"crop in good condition, estimate 12 annas"—is quite unmeaning. A 12-anna crop is a poor one.

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General Circular No. 2, dated the 17th January 1889.

I AM directed to request that in future the prices of Indian-corn, jowari, other millets, and peas may be given in the weekly crop reports. The telegram for the last week in each month should give the price of each grain, and it will be sufficient in the case of the reports for other weeks if any fluctuations in the prices that have occurred are noticed. Prices should, where possible, be in terms of the 9-gallon basket, and where there is good reason for not adopting this standard the size

and weight of the contents of the unit of measurement should be explained by letter and thereafter adhered to.

* * * *

General Circular No. 5, dated the 7th June 1889.

With reference to my General Circular No. 2 of 1889, dated the 17th January 1889, I have the honour to request, for the sake of uniformity, that the prices of the different products, such as paddy, rice, Indian-corn, jowari, peas, millets, &c., which are reported in the weekly crop reports, may in future be given in terms of the 9-gallon basket only. Where quotations have hitherto been given for village baskets, in future prices should be converted into terms of the 9-gallon basket.

* * * *

General Circular No. 8, dated the 20th September 1889.

I HAVE the honour to request that the attention of all Deputy Commissioners may

The estimate of any crop should be given in annas—16 annas signifying an ordinary or average outturn per acre—the number of annas being reduced or raised in proportion as the crop falls below or rises above an ordinary average crop. Apart from the estimate of the outturn there should, where possible, be an estimate of the area planted. This could generally be given before any estimate of the outturn could be framed. It should be reported on as soon after sowing or planting as the information is available. But where figures cannot be given the report may take this form—

Area under rice	{ Same as last year, or 10 per cent above average, or 20 per cent below average as the case might be. (wheat) (cotton) (millet, &c.)
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I understand there is some doubt as to what price of grain should be quoted. It should be the price at the headquarters of the district. But where the price is unusually high or low in any township that fact should be mentioned.

Commissioners may be drawn to the extract from my letter No. 534 (Agricultural), dated the 23rd April 1888, which appears in the margin. It should soon be possible

in some cases to frame estimates of the increase or decrease in cultivation in the present season. Once an estimate has been given it should not be repeatedly shown in the reports of succeeding weeks, but in case it becomes necessary to modify it, the changes made should be reported.

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General Circular No. 8, dated the 14th June 1890.

IN letter No. 827-2A, dated the 29th March 1888, I asked that in the weekly crop reports Deputy Commissioners should give the prices of paddy in terms of the 9-gallon measure. It has lately been brought to notice that in one district in Upper Burma the basket by which prices are calculated is 12 per cent.

smaller than the 9-gallon measure, while in Lower Burma in one case the 8-gallon measure was being used.

2. I have now the honour to request that prices of paddy may in future be given in terms of the 9-gallon measure and, further, that I may be informed what ratio the village measure in ordinary use at the headquarters of each district bears to the 9-gallon measure: If the proportion has not already been fixed after careful enquiry by an officer who understands what is wanted, this should be done now.

* * *

General Circular No. 12, dated the 9th August 1892.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the crop telegrams which, under standing orders, are required to be submitted weekly to this office from all districts in Burma.

2. Owing to the reports received being defective or to their being received late, hardly a week passes without several references to District Officers being necessitated. In Upper Burma, where the condition of many districts or parts of districts is precarious, and where, consequently, agricultural prospects and fluctuations in the prices of food-grains require to be closely watched, it is of the utmost importance that the crop telegrams should be submitted punctually and in a complete form. It is, however, from the districts of Upper Burma that the majority of the defective or unpunctual reports are received.

3. The Financial Commissioner now requests me to inform you that he holds Deputy Commissioners personally responsible for the punctual and complete submission of these reports, and will require explanations from all Deputy Commissioners who fail to comply with standing orders.

4. The form of crop report was prescribed in a Resolution of the Government of India which was forwarded to you under cover of Circular No. 43G., dated the 2nd November 1887. In later circulars, No. 118-1A., dated the 5th December 1887, and No. 534, dated the 23rd April 1888, further instructions were given. These instructions have been embodied in sections 1 to 24 of the Burma Famine Code of 1891.

5. The orders referred to above are still in force, but to obviate all risk of misconception in future the heads of information required to be given in the weekly telegram are given below:—

- (a) Crop report week ending—
- (b) Rainfall.

- (c) Total.
- (d) Price of paddy Rs.—
- (e) Price of rice and jowar.
- (f) Health of population.
- (g) Health of cattle.
- (h) Fodder and water-supply.
- (i) Agricultural operations.
- (j) Condition of standing crops.

6. In districts in which famine relief works are in progress, the special information required under the Famine Code regarding numbers on relief works must also be included in the reports.

7. The following abstract of the errors noticed in the reports submitted for the week ending the 16th July shows the points in which the district telegrams are usually defective :—

Mandalay.—No information given as to agricultural operations.

Bhamo.—No information given as to fodder and water.

Ruby Mines.—Rainfall figures incorrect.

Myingyan.—Report received late.

Minbu.—No information given as to agricultural operations.

Magwe.—Prices of food-grains other than paddy omitted.

Yamethin.—No information given as to agricultural operations.

8. The submission of these reports punctually and in a complete form can easily be secured if Deputy Commissioners will give personal attention to them, and I have to ask you to be good enough to impress upon the Deputy Commissioners of your division the importance of the matter.

NOTES.—(a) The report for the week ending Saturday is due in this office on the following Tuesday at latest.

(b) This is the rainfall of the week under report in inches and cents.

(c) This is the total rainfall from 1st January of the current year to the end of the week under report.

(d) The price per 100 (9-gallon) baskets at headquarters should first be given, followed by any prices noticeably different at other places in the district. The places should be specified.

(e) Prices per 100 (9-gallon) baskets of rice, jowar, or other important food-grains actually available for purchase in the district.

(f) Serious outbreaks of disease with locality, and number of deaths, if known, should be reported.

(g) Serious outbreaks of cattle-disease.

(h) The nature of the operations for each important crop should be given.

(i) Damage from blight, flooding, insects, drought, &c., should be reported and as soon as it becomes possible to judge, the estimated outturn in annas should be given.

General Circular No. 9, dated the 3rd October 1893.

I HAVE the honour to request that all Deputy Commissioners in your division may be asked to enquire whether the prices of grain as given in the weekly crop reports are in terms of the 9-gallon basket. Notwithstanding previous directions on this point, it has been discovered that the prices reported from one district have been in terms of the trader's or village basket, and it is requested that Deputy Commissioners may be asked to report prices of food-grains in the weekly crop reports in terms of the 9-gallon basket.

General Circular No. 11, dated the 17th November 1893.

As some of the weekly crop reports are still defective, I have the honour to inform you that it is necessary to issue further instructions in continuation of those contained in General Circular No. 12 of 1892, and at the same time to provide a means of correcting the clerical errors which from time to time occur in the telegrams without making a reference to Deputy Commissioners.

2. In future a written report in prescribed form should be sent in, instead of a telegram, from as many districts as possible. This will both ensure accuracy and save trouble in Deputy Commissioners' offices as well as in this office. Where telegrams have to be sent, there should also be posted to the Director the same day a written report in the prescribed form. The accompanying statement shows how the report is to be made in each district, and the written reports both for districts from which telegrams are not sent and for those in which the written reports are supplementary to the telegrams shall be in the prescribed Form A, and in all cases a copy of the written report should also be sent to the Commissioner.

3. The telegrams should contain the prices of grain at headquarters alone, and only the prices of grains other than paddy (and rice) when such grains are largely produced or consumed in the district. Thus Bhamo, Katha, Ruby Mines, and the Upper Chindwin should in the telegram report the price of paddy and rice only. The table attached gives further details as to the method of reporting prices.

4. The telegram should be shortened by omitting the heads of information given in paragraph 5 of the Director's General Circular No. 12 of 1892 except the first one (*a*) and giving the serial letter only. The order of subjects will also be changed

and will be the same as in the form of crop report attached, in which written reports are to be forwarded, namely,—

- (a) Crop report of district for the week ending.....
- (b) Rainfall.
- (c) Progress of agricultural operations.
- (d) State of standing crops and probable outturn of harvest.
- (e) Health of cattle.
- (f) Price of paddy and other grain.

The total rainfall also, though given in the written report, is not required in the telegram. The following is given as a specimen of the kind of telegram required:—

"(a) Crop report of the Sagaing district for the week ending 12th August. (b) Two inches ten cents. (c) Ploughing for late paddy continues, reaping of early sessamum has begun. (d) Crops generally promise well, but more rain required for paddy in Ava. (e) A severe outbreak of rinderpest reported in Myinmu, 500 deaths recorded. (f) Paddy Rs. 95, rice Rs. 250."

5. Finally, special attention is invited to those paragraphs of the Director's General Circular No. 12 of 1892 which are reprinted and attached to this letter.

Table showing how the Weekly Crop Reports are to be despatched.

UPPER BURMA.*

LOWER BURMA

District	Telegram required or not	Written report when to be posted	Remarks.
All districts, Pegu division	No ...	Tuesday.	
Bassein	Yes ..	*	* So as to reach Rangoon on Tuesday evening
Thongwa ..	Yes ..	*	
Henzada ..	No ...	Monday.	
Wakema ..	No ...	*	
Amherst ..	Yes ..	Monday.	
Shwegyin ..	No ...	Monday†...	† To catch Tuesday's night mail.
Toungoo ..	No ..	Tuesday.	
Mergui ..	No ..	Monday.	
Tavoy ..	Yes ..	Monday.	
Akyab ..	Yes ..	Monday.	
Kyaikpyu ..	No ...	Tuesday‡...	‡ In time to catch mail steamer.
Sandoway ..	Yes ...	Tuesday.‡*	

* See modified statement for Upper Burma attached to Circular No 3 of 1894 at page 74 of this compilation.

Report on the state of the Prospect of Crops in Burma for the week ending the....., 189

1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8				
District.	RAINFALL			Progress of agricultural operations.	State of standing crops and prospects and probable outturn of the harvest.	Condition of agricultural stock.	PRICE OF FOOD-GRAIN PER 100 GOVERNMENT 9-GALLON BASKETS AT HEADQUARTERS.				GENERAL REMARKS— (1) Serious outbreak of any disease. (2) Any other unusual calamity. (3) Prices of paddy at places other than at headquarters and prices of grains, &c., not given in column 7.
	For week ending Saturday.	Total from 1st January.	189	189	189	Paddy.	Rice.	Jowar.	Beans.	•	

RANGOON:
The....., 189 }

Deputy Commissioner..

General Circular No. 12 (amended), dated the 9th August 1892.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the crop telegrams which, under standing orders, are required to be submitted weekly to this office from all districts in Burma.

2. Owing to the reports received being defective, or to their being received late, hardly a week passes without several references to District Officers being necessitated. In Upper Burma, where the condition of many districts or parts of districts is precarious, and where, consequently, agricultural prospects and fluctuations in the prices of food-grains require to be closely watched, it is of the utmost importance that the crop telegrams should be submitted punctually and in a complete form. It is, however, from the districts of Upper Burma that the majority of the defective or unpunctual reports are received.

3. The Financial Commissioner now requests me to inform you that he holds Deputy Commissioners personally responsible for the punctual and complete submission of these reports, and will require explanations from all Deputy Commissioners who fail to comply with standing orders.

4. The form of crop report was prescribed in * * * Circular No. 4-3G., dated the 2nd November 1887. In later circulars, No. 118-1A., dated the 5th December 1887, and No. 534, dated the 23rd April 1888, further instructions were given. These instructions have been embodied in sections 1 to 24 of the Burma Famine Code of 1891.

* * * * *
5.
6. In districts in which famine relief works are in progress, the special information required under the Famine Code regarding numbers on relief works must also be included in the reports.

* * * * *
7.
8. The submission of these reports punctually and in a complete form can easily be secured if Deputy Commissioners will give personal attention to them, and I have to ask you to be good enough to impress upon the Deputy Commissioners of your division the importance of the matter.

General Circular No. 3, dated the 7th April 1894.

IN continuation of General Circular No. 11 of 1893, I have the honour to forward a revised table showing how weekly crop reports are to be despatched.

2. This table is to be substituted for the one forwarded under cover of the abovementioned circular, and prescribes

reports of prices from certain districts in respect of additional products not included in the original tables. It is necessary to call attention to the dates fixed in this and the previous table for posting written reports. These reports, from some districts, are never received until the Provincial crop report has been made out. If Deputy Commissioners would impress upon their assistants the necessity for seeing that the district reports are actually posted in time, much inconvenience would be avoided. In some cases it has been necessary to prescribe that the telegrams should contain all the information given in the written statements as these are never received in time. If, however, the Deputy Commissioners can ensure the written reports reaching this office by Wednesday morning of each week, the telegrams can be modified accordingly.

3. It has to be pointed out that the prices of all products mentioned in the table are to be included in the weekly crop telegram, whenever these products are in the market. Information under paragraph 4 (c) and (d) should also be furnished in respect of such products whenever the agricultural operations connected with their production are in progress in the district making the report.

4. As regards the prices of paddy, rice, and other products, some districts are in the habit of reporting two prices which are separated by such wide limits that the figures are of no practical use. Thus rice is sometimes quoted at Rs. 200—350, paddy Rs. 50—75, beans Rs. 100—200. It is understood that these prices do not represent the limits of variation during the week under report in the price of any one product or variety of product, but that they refer to two distinct varieties or qualities of the same product. Where such varieties exist it should be remembered that the report requires the price of the article ordinarily consumed by the bulk of the population and not the price of the inferior, which is consumed by the extremely poor, or the superior quality, which is beyond the reach of all but the wealthy.

5. In the case of peas and beans, of which there are several different varieties which can scarcely be distinguished under the instructions given in the preceding paragraph, it will be sufficient in the telegram to quote the name and price of the variety which forms the principal crop when the report is drawn up.

6. A table showing the normal prices of the principal food-grains is about to be published. This table will show month by month the average prices prevailing during the past few years, abnormal prices during years of scarcity being excluded.

In submitting the crop report many references will be saved if the current prices are compared with the normal prices given in the table and with those reported for the previous week. All variations of 20 per cent. or more above or below the normal price of the month or above or below the quoted price of the previous week should be explained.

7. There appears to be some misconception as to the meaning of the term anna-estimate. This anna-estimate refers to the average outturn per acre of the district and should be calculated from township averages after carefully considering the relative value of the township figures, these values being determined by the area under cultivation in each township. In Upper Burma, where the rainfall is capricious, the normal or 16-anna outturn per acre can only be determined by considering and averaging the outturns of, say, the last five years. The anna-estimate of the year must then be obtained by comparing the actual crop per acre of the year with this 16-anna or average outturn.

In some cases, where the anna-estimates were given at 8 and 12 annas, it was reported that the crop prospects were excellent. This was obviously a contradiction of terms, as the anna-estimates quoted were 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. below the normal outturn and the crops could not be described as "excellent."

8. Attention is requested to paragraph 3 of Circular No. 11 of 1893, in which it is laid down that the telegrams shall contain only the headquarters prices of grains. In the written report district prices are to be quoted in addition to those already reported by telegram, and in these cases the locality of the market where the prices are taken should be recorded.

UPPER BURMA.

Table showing how the Weekly Crop Reports are to be despatched.

District.	Telegram required or not.	Written report when to be posted	Telegram and written report to contain prices of following	Remarks.
Mandalay	...	No ..	Monday .	Paddy, rice, wheat.
Shwebo	...	Yes ...	Monday {	Paddy. Rice.
Ruby Mines	...	Yes ...	Monday {	Paddy. Rice.

District	Telegram required or not.	Written report when to be posted	Telegram and written report to contain prices of following	Remarks
Katha	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice	
Bhamo	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice	
Sagaing	No	...	Monday	Paddy rice, wheat, jowar, tilseed, cotton, peas or beans
Ye u	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice	
Lower Chindwin	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice Jowar	
*Upper Chindwin	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice Paddy	
Thivetyo	No	Tuesday†	Rice	+ To catch Tuesday's mail at Prome
Pakokku	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice, tilseed Jowar	
Minbu	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice, wheat Jowar	
*Magwe	Yes	Monday	Rice, maize, tilseed Jowar	
Kyaukse	No	Monday ‡	Paddy, rice, wheat	‡ That is, to catch Tuesday's mail.
Meiktila	No	Monday ‡	Paddy, jowar, tilseed, cotton	
Yamethin	No	Monday ‡	Paddy, rice, jowar, maize	
*Myingyan	Yes	Monday	Paddy, rice, jowar, gram, cotton	
*Northern Shan States	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice	
Southern Shan States	Yes	Monday	Paddy Rice	

N.B. — The written report should repeat the prices given in the telegrams and should also give the prices for other products as at present, including the prices of paddy, rice, and other grains at outstations where necessary. In the case of the districts marked * the telegrams should contain the whole of the information given in the written reports, as these reports are invariably received too late for inclusion in the published Provincial statement.

LOWER BURMA.

District.	Telegram required or not.	Written report when to be posted.	Remarks.
All districts, Pegu division	No ...	Tuesday.	
Basein	Yes	*	* So as to reach Rangoon on
Thöngwa	Yes	*	Tuesday evening.
Henzada	No	Monday.	
Myaungmya	No	*	
Amherst	Yes	Monday.	
Shwegen	No	Monday † .	† To catch Tuesday's night mail.
Toungoo	No	Tuesday.	
Mergui	No	Monday.	
Tavoy	Yes	Monday.	
Akyab	Yes	Monday.	
Kyaukpyu	No	Tuesday ‡	‡ In time to catch mail steamer.
Sandoway	Yes	Tuesday. ‡	

General Circular No. 5, dated Rangoon, the 30th April 1894.

I HAVE the honour to request that in future you will be good enough to include prices of opium in the post copy of the weekly crop report prescribed in my Circular No. 3 of 1894.

2. The prices to be reported are to be the retail prices per tola current during the week at each of the opium shops situated within the limits of your district.

In Lower Burma, where raw opium and beinsi are sold, the prices should be reported separately, and in Upper Burma a similar method should be followed in recording the prices of Indian Government and foreign opium.

3. It must be clearly understood that the weekly crop reports are not to be delayed when these prices are not immediately available. The prices of opium at the headquarters shops should be ascertainable as early as the prices of grains, &c., now reported. In the case of outlying shops, however, it is possible that the price of opium for the week of crop report will not be obtained in time, and in such cases the prices should be recorded in the report of the following week with a note stating the period to which they refer.

CIRCLE THUGYIS, THUGYISAYES, AND REVENUE SURVEYORS.

THUGYISAYES AND CIRCLE THUGVIS.

Circular Letter No. 544-IIP., dated the 5th April 1886.

Land Records and Agricultural Department.

(From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.)

IT has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that thugiyisayes and Inspectors who have been dismissed from one Land Records office are sometimes re-employed in the Land Records offices of other districts. These men present survey-office certificates and are generally appointed on the authority of these certificates without being required to account for their employment from the date on which the original certificate was granted. The result of this state of things is that worthless men wander about from district to district and manage to find employment for some time before it is discovered that they are incompetent.

2. I am to say that no holder of a survey-office certificate should in future be given an appointment in any office in which survey qualifications are necessary unless he produces a service-book accounting in a satisfactory manner for his employment from the date on which the certificate was originally granted. Certificate-holders who cannot produce their service-books must only be appointed with the special sanction of the Commissioner of the division.

3. I am to add that the names of all certificate-holders who are dismissed from Land Records offices should be reported to me on the 1st June and 1st November of every year in the form given below. The names on these lists will be entered in a statement which will be supplied to the offices of all Deputy Commissioners and to all Superintendents of Land Records. It is hoped that, with the help of this statement, Superintendents will be able to guard against the re-employment of men dismissed from other offices.

List of Certificate-holders dismissed from Land Records Offices.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of certificate-holder.	Father's name.	Residence.	Date of certificatg.	Office from which obtained.	Date of dismissal.	Office from which dismissed.	Cause of dismissal.

General Circular No. 13, dated the 9th November 1888.

AS there is reason to believe that in some cases thugyi sayes are appointed without the circle thugyi concerned having been consulted, I am directed to request that Deputy Commissioners of districts under supplementary survey may be required to leave the selection and nomination of thugyi sayes to the circle thugyi whose assistants they are. If the person named by the circle thugyi is not qualified or is otherwise unsuitable, the Deputy Commissioner should appoint a thugyi saye. In all cases in which the nominees of circle thugyi are not approved of, the reasons for their rejection should be recorded.

General Circular No. 10, dated the 28th October 1889.

I HAVE the honour to request that when the records in circle thugyi's houses are inspected, the inspecting officers may be required to note in their diaries or notes whether the records and other Government property are kept in places ordinarily safe from fire, and whether they can be readily removed in case of fire. Deputy Commissioners, on getting the diaries or inspection notes, should direct circle thugyi and revenue surveyors to make better provision for safe custody of the records where necessary, and circle thugyi neglecting to carry out instructions should in all cases be held responsible for all losses by fire.

2. In districts under supplementary survey the circle thugyi's and revenue surveyors' records are regularly inspected by the Superintendents and Inspectors, and they should be required to notice in their diaries the precautions taken for the preservation of the records. In other districts, or in the unsettled portions of those districts which are for the most part under supplementary survey, Subdivisional and Township Officers should make the required reports.

General Circular No. 2, dated the 24th January 1890.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a list of the furniture, stationery, mathematical instruments, forms, and books which should ordinarily be supplied to Inspectors and circle thugyi in tracts under supplementary survey in Lower Burma. These articles have been already in most cases supplied in the districts which have been settled, and such articles as are supplied "once for all" should be replaced when necessary at the circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's cost as the case may require. The quantities of stationery, instruments, and forms shown as

annually to be supplied are those which will on the whole be annually required. In issuing articles to different circle thugyis and revenue surveyors, Superintendents will often be able to make a saving, whereas under special circumstances it may be necessary to issue for use in one circle a larger annual supply than that shown in the list. It will be noticed that tables and chairs are not in future to be supplied to circle thugyis. The Chief Commissioner considers that they should supply such furniture for themselves.

2. There should be prepared and kept up in each circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's house a stock list, in the same form as the list attached to this circular, showing the articles which have been supplied by Government "once for all" and also those issued for use in the current year. Each Inspector should keep up a list showing in the same way the articles supplied to each of the circle thugyis or revenue surveyors in his tract and also to himself, while at the headquarters office a general list for the whole district should be maintained.

* * * * *
List of furniture, instruments, &c., ordinarily supplied to Circle Thugyis or Revenue Surveyors in circles under supplementary survey in Lower Burma.

No.	Article	To be supplied to Inspector		To be supplied to Circle Thugyi or Revenue Surveyor		Remarks
		Once for all	Annually	Once for all	Annually	
<i>Furniture.</i>						
1	Table	1				4 x 3 x 30" (height)
2	Chair	1		1		3 x 3 x 24" (depth)
3	Blue-lined almirah for registers	1				3 x 8" (diameter) for outer sides to be red leaded and 2' x 5½" (diameter) the cover made of zinc if possible.
4	Large tin case for maps		4			
5	Small tin case for maps	1	2*	4*		
6	Tracing glass	1		1		29" x 21" (size of wooden frame, inner measurement)
<i>Stationery.</i>						
7	Colour saucers (round)		2	4		
8	Large camel-hair brushes		1		2	
9	Small camel hair brushes		1		2	
10	Office pencils (muddling)		2		4	
11	Drawing pencils (H H H)		1		2	
12	Wax-cloth (yards)		1		3	
13	Cobalt colour (cake)		1		2	
14	Carmine (cake)		1		2	
15	Burnt sienna (cake)		1		1	
16	Emerald green (cake)		1		2	
17	Chinese ink (cake)		1		1	
18	Chinese white (cake)		1		1	

* Once in five years.

No.	Article.	Remarks.	
		To be supplied to INSPECTOR.	To be supplied to CHIEF OR REVENUE SURVEYOR.
10	Indian yellow (sack)	Once for all.	Once for all.
20	Tracing-cloth (yards) ...	Annually.	Annually.
21	Red-and-blue pencils ...		
22	Watty paper (quires) ...		
23	Painted table ...		
24	Painted stick stand ...		
25	Sight-same ...		
26	Gauge & chain, 60 feet ...		
27	Pins for chain ...		
28	Measuring rod, 10 links long ...		
29	Optical square ...		
30	Compass, drawing, common ...		
31	Ruler, flat, ebonyite, 6-inches length ...		
32	Pins for maps ...		
33	Scale, diagonal, card-board, 16 inches = 1 mile ...		
34	Comb, acre, calculating, card-board, 16 inches = 1 mile ...		
35	Planimeter ...		
36	<i>Form and Book</i>		
17	Register No. I (holdings and revenue-roll) ...	50	According to the number of persons assessed, 30 sheets for each hundred persons. One sheet for every four grants in each kawn.
38	Register No. III (leases) ...	10	Only where specially asked for. Twice the number used in one copy in the previous year plus 40 per cent.
39	Register No. IV (tenants) ...	10	
40	Register No. V (transfers and partitions) ...	10	
41	Area Statement No. VI ...	20	
42	Changes in holdings (No. IX) Books of 500 forms ...	1	
43	Price of gratuity, Statement Form No. X ...	5	
44	Fly-leaf forms for kawn Register No XI ...	20	Two for each kawn plus 40 per cent.
45	Report, progress (field) ...	1	
46	Report, progress (excess) ...	1	
47	Directions to Revenue Officers concerning supplementary survey in Lower Burma ...	1	
48	Revenue Act and Rules and Directions thereunder in Lower Burma ...	1	
49	Land Revenue Act and Rules and Directions thereunder for Lower Burma ...	1	
50	Survey class scheme for Lower Burma, with rules for the appointment of Sub-ordinate Revenue and Land Revenue Officers in Lower Burma ...	1	
51	Tracing cloth sheets for granting copies of holdings ...	10	50
52	Forms for recording applications for copies of holdings ...	1	
53	Ditto, blank V & V ...	100	100
54	Double foolscap-size add to Supt. E. & V. Ditto, blank V ...	50	50
55	Ditto, double foolscap-size add to Supt. E. & V. Ditto, blank V ...	100	100
56	Ditto, blank V ...	50	50

CIRCLE THUGYIS, THUGYISAVES, AND REVENUE SURVEYORS, 81

No.	Article	TO BE SUPPLIED TO INSPECTOR		TO BE SUPPLIED TO CIRCLE THUGYI OR REVENUE SURVEYOR.		Remarks
		Once for all.	Annually	Once for all.	Annually.	
<i>Forms and Books—concluded</i>						
57	Field Note-book Book of 50 forms		2		2	
58	Diary Book of 50 forms		2		2	
59	Fresh 16 inch kwan maps, set				1	
60	Index map, 1-inch		6		1	
61	Results of corrections—1 forms for		500			
62	Error list form		500			
63	Inspection note form (field)		500			
64	Inspection note form (recess)		250			
65	Abstract of Diaries (field)		40			
66	Abstract of Diaries (recess)		40			
67	Annual report form and statements		4		2	
68	Sanctioned rates on land Book	1		2		
69	Circulating tables	1		2		

NOTE—The allowances are framed on the assumption that two surveyors (the circle thugyi and thugyisave) exist in a circle. Where there is only one surveyor (the circle thugyi, thugyisave, or revenue surveyor) the instrumental instruments are to be cut down to exactly one half with the exception of the plane table, stand, and staff, &c., the other items remaining intact. Where articles shown are supplied "once for all" are lost or destroyed, they will be replaced in the Surveyor's office at cost rate plus 10 per cent for carriage, &c., the person through whose fault the loss or destruction has occurred having to pay the amount due.

General Circular No. 6, dated the 3rd April 1890,

As there is reason to believe that the registers and other Government property in possession of circle thugyis in circles under supplementary survey are not in all cases properly taken care of, and that Inspectors do not pay sufficient attention to checking the articles in stock when they visit circle thugyis' houses, I have the honour to request that the following instructions may in future be observed by Superintendents, Inspectors, and circle thugyis and revenue surveyors in the districts* under supplementary survey.

* The directions now given will not for the present apply in the Mandlay district as the registers and maps have not yet been made over to the thugyis there.

2. Stock-books shall be kept up by each thugyi in the following form for mathematical instruments, furniture, stationery, books, and forms :—

Stock-book of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mathematical instruments} \\ \text{Furniture} \\ \text{Stationery} \\ \text{Forms and books} \end{array} \right\}$ *in the possession of the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor of* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{circle} \\ \text{district.} \end{array} \right\}$

ARTICLE.		BALANCE IN HAND AT THE END OF THE FIELD SEASON.	RECEIVED SINCE THE END OF THE FIELD SEASON.		REPORTED LOST OR DAMAGED.		Remarks.
Number.	Name.	Quantity or number.	Quantity or number.	Date.	Quantity or number.	Date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

On the 1st June of each year the balance in hand at the end of the field-season should be set down in a new page. Later as stock is received the necessary entry should be made in columns 4 and 5, and when stock is lost or damaged the fact should be reported to the Inspector and an entry made in columns 6 and 7. A copy of these lists should be kept up by each Inspector for the circles in his tract and a copy in the headquarters office for all the circles under supplementary survey, while the Superintendent should have a spare copy for use on tour. Lists of stock issued should be sent to the Inspectors, and, when received by them, the necessary entries should be made in columns 4 and 5 of their books. Similarly when circle thugyis and revenue surveyors report or Inspectors find articles lost or damaged, Inspectors should make the necessary entries in columns 6 and 7 of their copies of the stock-books and report the matter to the Superintendent, who should cause the necessary entries to be made in the copy of the stock-books at headquarters.

3. Circle thugyis and revenue surveyors should also be required to keep up lists of settlement and supplementary survey registers and maps in their possession. In addition to the ordinary registers and the 16-inch maps, any other registers

and maps which have to be prepared should be entered in the list, e.g., the permanent survey marks map.

4. When a Superintendent or Inspector inspects a circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's office he should write a note showing clearly under the following headings to what extent he has inspected the stock :—

(a) Safety of the records. (b) Instruments. (c) Furniture.	(d) Forms and books. (e) Stationery. (f) Registers. (g) Maps.
--	--

The inspecting officer will on some occasions not have time to look into all the above matters, but he should show in his note in the order set down to what extent his inspection has been made and the result of it.

5. When inspecting a circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's office the following points are to be carefully attended to :—

(a) *Safety of the records.*—Registers, maps, and other Government property should be kept in a place by themselves under a good roof and where they are not likely to be affected by the weather. Ordinary precautions against fire should be taken. The registers should be in the almirah locked up and the maps in the tins provided for the purpose.

(b) *Instruments* are to be checked with the list and examined so that damage may be detected. Chains should also be tested. A note is to be made in all cases in which instruments have been lost or are found damaged.

(c) *Furniture*
 (d) *Forms and books*
 (e) *Stationery* } are to be examined in the same way as the instruments.

(f) *Registers* are to be checked with the list, and all cases in which registers are missing, or are found unbound, or torn and soiled, are to be noted.

(g) *Maps* are to be checked with the list, and all cases in which maps are missing or are found torn and soiled are to be entered in the note.

6. Inspectors should leave a copy of the inspection note with the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor as the case may be, and should send a copy to the Superintendent. Superintendents in the same way should send a copy of each inspection note to the Inspector and one to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor. Superintendents and Inspectors when inspecting a

circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's office should read over all the inspection notes recorded within the past 12 months and should report whether the points to which the circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's attention was called have been rectified.

* General Circular No. 10, dated the 23rd August 1890.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the accompanying directions for checking circle thugyi's and revenue surveyors' measurements in circles which have not been settled or surveyed have been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner and should in future be followed in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

* . * . *

Checking of Circle Thugyi's and Revenue Surveyors' measurements in circles which have not been settled or surveyed.

[The following directions have been approved of by the Financial Commissioner and are in supersession of all previous directions on the subject. They do not apply to circles which have been cadastrally surveyed, nor to circles of which holding maps have been prepared and are being kept up by supplementary survey.]

1. The business of testing circle thugyi's and revenue surveyors' measurements in unsettled tracts is one of the regular duties of District Officers.

2. Subdivisional and Township Officers should personally supervise the district surveyor or Inspector when checking in the subdivision or township, and the Deputy Commissioner should himself supervise the testing of some circles.

3. In districts in which there is no supplementary survey the district surveyor should test the circle thugyi's or revenue surveyors' measurements under the supervision of the Subdivisional or Township Officers. In districts which have partly been settled the Superintendent of Land Records should, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, arrange for the checking of circle thugyi's or revenue surveyors' areas by means of his Inspectors. In the districts, however, in which, while supplementary survey is in operation, district surveyors are still retained, the checking should ordinarily be done by the district surveyor, working under the supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records. The Inspectors of Land Records may also be required to take part in the work where the district surveyor alone is unable to visit all the circles.

* Introduced into the Directions to Revenue Officers under the Burma Land and Revenue Act for Lower Burma.

• 4.. When preparing the revenue-rolls, circle thugyis, and revenue surveyors should observe the kwin boundaries and not enter in the roll for any kwin figures relating to land in another kwin. Where any person occupies more than one holding, the area of each holding should be shown separately. The name of the person in possession should invariably be entered in the assessment-roll. Where land is held jointly, the names of all the persons concerned should be given. When the person in possession does not cultivate himself, the tenants' names should also be entered. *Mortgagees should never be shown as owning the land mortgaged to them.*

5. When preparing the assessment-rolls for the year, the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor should finish the roll of one kwin before he commences the measurements in another kwin. The areas should be entered and totalled for each kwin as it is finished. Circle thugyis and revenue surveyors should report once a week to the Township Officers the names of the kwins the assessment-rolls for which are complete.

6. The tour of the district surveyor or Inspector should be arranged by the Deputy Commissioner, or by the Superintendent of Land Records subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, and should be communicated to the Subdivisional and Township Officers.

7. When the district surveyor or Inspector arrives in a circle, he should take the assessment-roll of one or more of the kwins which have been finished and proceed to check the areas. He should prepare maps showing by holdings and on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile the plots which he surveys. Before leaving the circle he should return the roll to the circle thugyi or revenue surveyor. District surveyors should, before leaving any township, make over to the Township Officer any maps which they have prepared. The Township Officer should send in such maps on the 15th May to the Deputy Commissioner. Inspectors of Land Records should send in to the Superintendent the maps which they have made on the 15th May. Copies of all these maps should be prepared for circle thugyis' or revenue surveyors' use, the originals being kept at headquarters in the record-room.

8. District surveyors or Inspectors should show in their diaries the names of circles and kwins visited each day, the number of holdings and areas measured each day, the names of the cultivators of the holdings measured, and whether the lands measured are new or old cultivation. The diaries should be submitted half-monthly, in the case of Inspectors or dis-

strict surveyors working under Superintendents, through the Superintendents of Land Records, and in other cases direct to the Deputy Commissioner. There shall be attached to each diary a progress report in Form A which accompanies these directions. At the end of each month during the field-season an abstract, in the same form, showing the checking performed by each officer, should be prepared and submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, through the Commissioner, to the Director of Land Records. This report should reach the Director's office not later than the 10th of the month following that to which it relates.

9. The work of testing thugiyis' measurements should be carried on throughout the field-season until the 1st May. It can ordinarily be started about the 1st December.

10. Superintendents of Land Records should themselves check circle thugiyis' and revenue surveyors' measurements in some of the unsettled circles. They should check the kwins already tested by their own Inspectors as well as some which the Inspectors have not visited. The testing officers shall record the results of their inspections in Form B annexed.

SA.—Statement showing results of checking of Uncle Nugget's and Revenue Surveyors' measurements.

Area shown in column 7 will be got by subtracting the area in column 5 from the area in column 6. Area shown in column 10 will be got by subtracting the area in column 9 from the area in column 8. Column 11 or 12 will show the difference between columns 7 and 10.

FORM XXXVII-A.

B.—Detailed results of checking of Thugyi's measurements in tracts that have not been cadastrally surveyed in the district during the month of 189

CIRCLE.		KWIN.		Name of person whose holding was checked.		NUMBER OF THE HOLDING CHECKED.	AREA OF HOLDING FOUND BY INSPECTING OFFICER TO BE UNDER-MEASURED, i.e., HOLDING SHOWN IN COLUMN 6 (3).	AREA OF HOLDING IN WHICH THUGYI'S AREA WAS FOUND TO BE EXCESSIVE, i.e., HOLDING SHOWN IN COLUMN 7 (4).	NET DIFFERENCE DUE TO INSPECTING OFFICER.							
No.	Name.	No.	Name.	In which Thugyi's area was found too small.	In which Thugyi's area was found to be excessive											
1(2)	2	3	4	5	6 (3)	7 (4)	8 (5)	9 (6)	10 (7)	11 (8)	12 (9)	13 (10)	14 (11)	15 (12)	16	Remarks.
Total...																

Note.—Area shown in column 10 (7) will be got by subtracting the area in column 8 (5) from the area in column 9 (6).
 Area shown in column 13 (10) will be got by subtracting the area in column 12 (9) from the area in column 11 (8).
 Columns 14 (11) and 15 (12) will show the difference between columns 10 (7) and 13 (10).

Place:.....
Date:.....

Inspecting Officer.
Designation.

General Circular No. 1, dated the 19th January 1892.

THE result of recent inspections of supplementary survey-work in various districts has convinced me that it is necessary to issue certain instructions regarding the procedure of thugyis in changing the names of landholders on reports made to them under Rules 29—32 of the Boundary Rules. These reports are, according to rule, embodied in Register No. IX prescribed by the Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey in Lower Burma.

2. It appears clear that the difference between an absolute sale and a mortgage with the right to redeem is not thoroughly understood by landholders of the cultivating class, who often agree to a transaction being recorded as a sale in Register IX with the belief that they will afterwards be able to redeem their holding according to the terms of a verbal agreement between them and their creditors. The latter, especially if of the money-lending class, no doubt often encourage this belief at the time the transaction is reported to the thugyi, but afterwards refuse to allow the land to be redeemed, and when the case comes before the civil court call, in support of their contention that the transaction was an outright sale and not a mortgage, the entry to that effect in Register IX, signed by the original landholder; and this entry is naturally, as a rule, regarded as strong evidence.

3. With the object, therefore, of protecting the cultivating class as much as possible, I have the honour to request that all thugyis may be instructed to enquire, when a transaction is reported to them as a sale, from the landholder whether he thinks that he has a right to get the holding back on payment of principal with interest, or whether he absolutely, once for all, has disposed of all rights in his holding. If the transaction is understood by the landholder to be of the former kind, it is of course a mortgage and not a sale. In the districts of Prome, Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, and Pegu, a mortgage by conditional sale appears to be described in the vernacular by the words "Kana yaung thi" (ကဏ္ဏရောင်းသည့်), and an absolute sale by the words "Apaing yaung thi" (အပိုင်းရောင်းသည့်), and the cultivators, when asked which of the two kinds of transaction is intended, are usually able to say at once.

In addition, therefore, to the entries at present made in Register IX, circle thugyis should in future, in all cases in which a transaction is treated as an outright sale, obtain the signature of the landholder selling to a statement to the effect that he

has no right to get his holding back on payment of money borrowed with interest, and that he has once for all absolutely disposed of all rights in his holding.

If the landholder refuses to sign this statement, the transaction must not be treated as a sale.

4. In all cases when a transaction is treated as a mortgage, the time within which the land may be redeemed, if any term is fixed, should be entered.

General Circular No 3, dated the 6th April 1892.

I FIND that it is the custom in certain districts when fines are inflicted on thugiyisayes for bad work to deduct the fine from the amount payable to the thugiyisaye by the circle thugyi, while no deduction is made from the commission payable to the circle thugyi. Thus, if a circle thugyi has to pay Rs. 360 per annum to the thugiyisaye and the latter is fined Rs. 5, the circle thugyi has only to pay him Rs. 355, while the total amount of the commission received by him is untouched.

I need hardly point out that this simply encourages circle thugiyis to think that they are in no way responsible for the work of their thugiyisayes, as they gain by the bad work and consequent fine inflicted on the latter.

2. I have therefore the honour to request that in all cases in which fines are inflicted on thugiyisayes, the full amount payable to the thugiyisaye may be recovered from the circle thugyi and the amount of the fine credited to Government.

3. I may also remark that in all cases of gross mistakes, such as the omission to survey large extensions, the circle thugyi should be fined as well as the thugiyisaye, as it has always been held that the appointment of a thugiyisaye in no way absolves the circle thugyi from responsibility for the survey work of his circle.

Circular Letter No. 93-53S. (Revenue Department), dated the 5th May 1892.

(From Director of Land Records and Agriculture.)

IT has been brought to notice that several certificate-holders employed by the Local Field-to-field Survey who have left that office without leave, and others who have been removed for incompetency, have obtained employment in Supplementary Survey offices.

2. Attention is called to Circular letter No. 544-11P., Land Records and Agriculture Department, dated the 5th April 1886. In this letter the re-employment of persons who have been removed but not dismissed from office is not prohibited, but it is laid down that certificate-holders shall produce their service-books and shall account for themselves satisfactorily since obtaining the certificate.

3. Men who desert or are incompetent are probably unable or ashamed to produce their books and are thereby disqualified for re-employment. If, however, the books are produced and show desertion, incompetency, or other offences not resulting in dismissal, the men are probably unfit for re-employment in other survey offices. Where the fault is incompetency, such men are obviously useless, while in the case of other offences it is probable that in appointments similar to those previously held the men will repeat their offences. It is therefore against the interests of Government to run this risk, and such men should not be appointed. These men are not debarred from obtaining appointments in offices where knowledge of survey is not required and where their duties will be other than those in which they have already failed. There is therefore no hardship in enforcing this departmental rule.

General Circular No. 6, dated the 21st July 1893.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner that in one of the districts in Lower Burma it is the practice to require the thugyisayes to carry on their recess work at the township headquarters instead of in their circles. I have the honour to inform you that the Financial Commissioner is of opinion that this practice is most undesirable, and in future thugyisayes should always reside and perform their recess work at the headquarters of the circle, *i.e.*, in the village in which the circle thugyi resides.

2. Thugyisayes may, however, be collected at headquarters for a few days when the annual statistics are being prepared.

General Circular No. 8, dated the 14th September 1893.

IN supersession of the rules published with this office General Circular No. 15 of 1892, I have the honour to forward for your information the annexed Rules for the appointment of circle thugyis, thugyisayes, and revenue and district surveyors in Lower Burma which have been approved by the Chief Commissioner.

*Rules for the appointment of Subordinate Revenue and Land Records Officers in Lower Burma.**

[*Note.*—These rules, in so far as they refer to the appointment of circle thugyis, are subject to Revenue Department Circular No. 6 of 1892 and do not authorize new appointments of circle thugyis except with the express sanction of the Financial Commissioner in each case.]

1. In these rules "thugyi" or "taikthugyi" means a thugyi in Lower Burma in charge of a circle of kwins or villages, and who is responsible for the preparation of the revenue-roll, the upkeep of the supplementary survey maps, and the collection of the revenue.

"Thugyisaye" means a surveyor employed to assist a taikthugyi who is unable to carry on the supplementary survey of his circle unaided.

"Revenue Surveyor" means a surveyor appointed to carry on the supplementary survey work in a group of kwins or villages in which there is no taikthugyi and in which the revenue is collected by village headmen (ywathugyis).

The "District Surveyor" is the surveyor appointed for working generally throughout a district. This appointment is usually abolished when districts are brought under supplementary survey.

2. The "Land Records Inspector" is the Inspector appointed to carry out the duties of an Inspector as detailed in the directions for supplementary survey in Lower Burma. Whenever

Vide Revenue De-

partment Notification

No. 52, dated 9th

April 1890.

(a) a taikthugyiship, which, with the Financial Commissioner's special sanction, is to remain intact and is not to be broken up into headmanships, or (b) a district surveyorship falls vacant, the Deputy Commissioner shall submit to the Commissioner a list of the candidates whom he considers eligible for the appointment with a *précis* showing the claims and qualifications of each candidate. The Deputy Commissioner shall give his own opinion as to which candidate should be appointed. The Commissioner of the division may confirm the appointment of the candidate recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, or he may direct that any one of the other candidates be appointed. If the Commissioner disapproves of all the candidates nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, he may direct the appointment of any other person. In all cases in which the Deputy Commissioner's nomination is not accepted by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall first of all be called upon to state whether he can show cause why the person selected by the Commissioner should not be appointed.

3. When a thugyisaye is to be appointed to any circle, the taikthugyi of the circle shall be required to nominate a person for the appointment and, if qualified and otherwise suitable, such person shall be appointed. If the person nominated by the taikthugyi is not qualified or is otherwise unsuitable, the Deputy Commissioner may refuse to appoint him, and shall, in such case, appoint another qualified man, recording his reasons for rejection of the taikthugyi's nominee. Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, permit a taikthugyi to make a second nomination.

In groups of kwins or villages in which there are no taikthugyis and the land revenue is collected by headmen, the revenue surveyor shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

4. No person shall be appointed to be a thugyisaye, revenue surveyor, or district surveyor, and, save as provided by Rule 6, no person shall be appointed to be a thugyi unless he—

- (i) holds a Survey Office certificate in the form given in Appendix I, or
- (ii) has passed an examination* in the following subjects:—
 - (a) geometrical and map drawing ;
 - (b) lettering in Burmese and English ;
 - (c) figuring in Burmese and English ;
 - (d) the use of scales ;
 - (e) the mensuration of surfaces ;
 - (f) calculation of areas by acre squares and by simple triangulation ;
 - (g) the use of the chain ;
 - (h) the use of the optical square ;
 - (i) the use of the plane-table ; or
- (iii) has passed the examination in surveying prescribed for candidates for thugyiships under Rule 12.

NOTE.—Candidates for thugyiships in the Rangoon Town district are only required to pass in arithmetic in the simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and simple proportion, and in revenue law by the standard prescribed in Rule 12 of these rules. Thugyis appointed for the collection of income-tax, who are not taikthugyis, are exempted from the operation of these rules.

5. Save as provided by Rule 6, no person shall be appointed to be a taikthugyi of a circle which, with the Financial Commissioner's special sanction, is to remain intact and is not to be broken up into headmanships, unless he has,

* Land Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 2067-101G., dated the 8th September 1883, as modified by letter No. 587-38G., dated the 12th March 1884, and Survey Scheme, 1885.

in addition to the examination mentioned in Rule 4, passed the examination in revenue law and arithmetic prescribed for candidates for taikthugyiships under Rule 12.

6. For reasons recorded a Deputy Commissioner may appoint any person not possessing the qualification described in Rules 4 and 5 to be a taikthugyi of a circle which, with the Financial Commissioner's special sanction, is to remain intact and is not to be broken up into headmanships. Any person so appointed must pass the examination prescribed by Rule 12 within two years from the date of his appointment. If he should fail to qualify during this period, he shall vacate his appointment, unless the Commissioner of the division extends the period of probation for special reasons, which must be recorded.

7. Among candidates otherwise eligible under the preceding rules, preference in appointing taikthugyis shall be given to men who possess hereditary claims to appointment, and after these to residents of good standing in the circle.

8. In the case of surveyorships heirs of *ex-thugyis* shall be appointed in preference to other candidates if they are eligible under the preceding rules and are of good moral character. If no qualified heirs of *ex-thugyis* are candidates, the preference shall be given to candidates otherwise qualified who are residents of good standing in the circle.

9. Taikthugyis appointed before the 17th July 1879 will not be required to pass any examination, but they may qualify under these rules if they wish to do so.

10. Persons appointed after the 17th July 1879 and after the publication of these rules will be subject to the conditions in force at the time of their appointment.

10A. Persons having experience of Land Records work and possessing the certificate of having passed the examinations specified in Rule 4 of the rules, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, to be Inspector of Land Records.

Vide Revenue Department Notification No. 170, dated 28th November 1889. 11. An examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic shall be held in April and October in each year under the direction of the Educational Syndicate.

12. The examination in surveying will be in the following subjects :—

- (a) geometrical and map drawing ;
- (b) lettering in Burmese and English ;
- (c) figuring in Burmese and English ;

- (d) the use of scales;
- (e) the mensuration of surfaces;
- (f) calculation of areas by acre squares and by simple triangulation;
- (g) the use of the chain;
- (h) the use of the optical square;
- (i) the use of the plane-table;
- (j) the use of the prismatic compass.

It will be both oral and written. The oral part, to which special weight will be attached, will include a thorough testing in field-work.

The examination in revenue law will be confined to the subjects with which a taikthugyi must be acquainted in order to ensure the due performance of his duties. It will be entirely a written examination.

The examination in arithmetic will include—

- (i) simple and compound rules;
- (ii) vulgar and decimal fractions;
- (iii) simple proportion.

It will be entirely a written examination.

13. * The examination will be held at every place where a survey class is maintained and, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, at the headquarters of any district in which there is not a survey class. Students of any survey school and private students (that is, those not reading or teaching in any school) specially recommended by a Deputy Commissioner may appear for examination, provided they are not under 16 years of age and produce a certificate in the form given in Appendix II that they are likely to pass.

14. A fee of Rs. 10 will be required from each candidate presenting himself at each examination. A candidate will have to pay the fee each time he presents himself, whether he intends to pass in all or only in some subjects.

15. Examiners will be appointed by the Educational Syndicate. Papers for the written examination will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of each district in which an examination is to be held. The Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for the local arrangements for the examination. For the oral examination in surveying an examiner will be appointed for each local centre by the Educational Syndicate.

16. Candidates may present themselves for examination in all or any of the branches of the examination. Every candi-

* Amended by Revenue Department Notification No. 230, dated the 8th October 1891.

date who passes in all branches of the examination will receive a certificate signed by the Registrar of the Syndicate in the Form (A), Appendix III, attached to these rules. Every candidate who passes in one or more branches of the examination, but not in all, will receive a certificate to that effect from the Registrar in the Form (B), Appendix IV, attached to these rules. A candidate who has passed in any branch of the examination will not be required to pass again in that subject.

17. The Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exempt certain districts, or portions of districts, from the operation of these rules.

APPENDIX I.

[Rule 4 (i) of the Rules for the Appointment of Taikthugyis, Thugyisayes, and Revenue and District Surveyors.]

SURVEY OFFICE CERTIFICATE NO.

Dated January 1891

CERTIFIED that....., son of....., age....., the holder of School Pass Certificate No....., dated the..... 189..., has been a probationer in from the..... 189... to the..... 189... and is proficient in the practical duties of a surveyor.

Superintendent, Survey of India.

APPENDIX II.

*Certificate under Rule 13 of the Rules for the Appointment of Taikthugyis,
Thugyisayes, and Revenue and District Surveyors.*

1	Serial No.	2	Name of candidate.	3	Age.	4	Race	5	Religion.	6	School from which presented.	7	Conduct and character as known to officer giving certificate.	8	Name of father or guardian.	9	Where to be examined.	10	Language in which answers will be given.	11	Signature of candidate.
---	------------	---	--------------------	---	------	---	------	---	-----------	---	------------------------------	---	---	---	-----------------------------	---	-----------------------	----	--	----	-------------------------

I CERTIFY that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of the above-named candidate passing the examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic to be held in..... 180

*Deputy Commissioner, or Director of Public Instruction, or
Inspector of Schools, or Deputy Inspector of Schools,-
or Head Master.*

Dated....., 189...

CIRCLE THUGYIS, THUGYISAYES, AND REVENUE SURVEYORS. 97

APPENDIX III.

(A).—*Certificate under Rule 16 of the Rules for the Appointment of Taikthugyis, Thugyisayes, and Revenue and District Surveyors.*

CERTIFIED that son of , age has passed the examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic* prescribed in the Rules for the appointment of taikthugyis, thugyisayes, and revenue and district surveyors, and is qualified for appointment as

Registrar of the Educational Syndicate, Burma.

RANGOON : }
The 189 .. }

APPENDIX IV.

(B).—*Provisional Certificate under Rule 16 of the Rules for the Appointment of Taikthugyis, Thugyisayes, and Revenue and District Surveyors.*

CERTIFIED that son of , age..... has passed the examination in prescribed in the Rules for the appointment of taikthugyis, thugyisayes, and revenue and district surveyors.

Registrar of the Educational Syndicate, Burma.

RANGOON : }
The 189 .. }

NOTE.—This certificate is to be used in the case of a candidate who passes in one or more branches of the examination, but not in all. A candidate who passes only in surveying may take a certificate in this form, or a certificate in Form (A) of qualification as a surveyor or thugyisaye.

General Circular No. 10, dated the 25th October 1893.

A CASE having recently occurred in which a circle thugyi was able to embezzle Government money, amounting to over Rs. 7,000, owing to the Superintendent of Land Records omitting to obey the Directions and to use ordinary precautions, I have the honour to request that Superintendents of Land Records may be warned that they should be very careful in such matters, and that most serious notice will be taken of cases of neglect to observe the general and special orders.

2. In the first place, instead of circle thugyis bringing in complete copies of the land revenue-roll and leaving one copy for use at headquarters, as required by sections 21 and 40 of the Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey in Lower Burma, a rule of which the Superintendent had been reminded by the Director, it appears that on the occasion referred to above an abstract only was brought in, and that the Superintendent signed that, although the In-

* This certificate is only to be used in the case of candidates who have fully passed the examination. If the candidate has only passed in surveying and desires to be certified as qualified as a surveyor or thugyisaye, the words "revenue law and arithmetic" should be crossed out and the word "surveyor" or "thugyisaye" should be entered after the words "appointment as".

† Here enter "taikthugyi," or "surveyor," or "thugyisaye," as the case may be.

Inspector had not checked the rolls nor signed the abstract. . Indeed, the Superintendent complacently makes the following remark : " As the thugyi had not brought with him the kwin- " rolls with the abstract, the Superintendent of Land Records " was unable to do the necessary check himself which he wished " to do." Notwithstanding this anxiety on the part of the Superintendent to check the rolls, they remained unchecked until July, when the Inspector, in the absence of the circle thugyi from his house, " managed," the Superintendent reports, " to " get hold of the registers, which he checked and found consi- " derable error in the fallow area of six kwins." It is really astonishing that any Superintendent can have brought himself to make such lame excuses as the foregoing, and it is hoped that it does not happen in any other district in Burma that an Inspector can only manage to get hold of rolls for inspection if a circle thugyi is absent from home. But even if the Inspector was unable to find the circle thugyi, it should have been possible to check the headquarter's copy of the rolls, and if such a copy had been lodged in the office on the proper date, the circle thugyi could hardly have attempted the scheme. Indeed, the Financial Commissioner is fully persuaded that no circle thugyi in his senses would have attempted a swindle like this one unless he felt assured from experience that, owing to *habitual absence of proper check* of the figures, he had a good chance of escaping detection.

3. The device adopted by the circle thugyi was as follows. He added on sometimes tens to the units and sometimes hundreds to the tens of acres of fallow area and thereby made much larger reductions of revenue for fallow land than should have been made. For instance, in one case he introduced 800 fallow acres of first-class land by simply inserting the figure 8 before the correct total fallow area, which was a little above 30 acres, and proportionally changed the totals of all the columns 23 to 27, leaving, however, the details from which the receipts were written up just as they were. In this way the value of the land revenue receipts exceeded the total demand as shown in Register No. 1 by some Rs. 7,800, and this amount the thugyi was able to collect over and above what he paid into the treasury.

4. That this was possible is, as has been already pointed out, simply due to the Directions not having been attended to. And in future any Superintendent who permits such irregularities will be very severely dealt with even if there is no loss of revenue.

5. The Financial Commissioner considers it to be the duty of a Deputy Commissioner to see that the headquarters copy of the revenue-roll is deposited at headquarters on the right date, and he should also satisfy himself that the Inspectors do not omit to certify that they have checked the circle-rolls, and in no case should abstracts be accepted at headquarters in the place of rolls.

General Circular No. 12, dated the 30th November 1893.

THE following instructions for drawing and disbursing the pay of thugyisayes have been approved by the Financial Commissioner and are issued for general information and guidance :—

Directions for Drawing and Disbursing the Pay of Thugyisayes.

1. On or before the * of each month, the Superintendent

* Such date as will ensure the cash orders reaching the Township Officer before the 25th.

of Land Records shall prepare a pay-roll in the annexed form for the pay of the thugyisayes for the preceding month, one roll for each township in duplicate, and on a single form of pay-roll (not in duplicate) he shall prepare a summary showing the total for each township and the total for the district. The rolls and summary shall be signed by the Superintendent of Land Records and by the Deputy Commissioner or officer in charge of his current duties.

2. The Superintendent of Land Records shall then prepare a salary-bill for the whole district in Treasury Form No. 19. In the bill column 4 will be blank; columns 3, 8, and 5 will equal columns 6, 7, and 8, respectively, of the pay-roll summary, and the net sum for payment on page 3 of the bill will equal the total of column 9 of the pay-roll summary. This bill will be signed by the Superintendent of Land Records and presented for payment at the treasury. He will take cash for the thugyisayes of the headquarters township and a cash order for each of the other townships. The amount of the cash order will equal the total of column 9 of the pay-roll for the township.

3. The Superintendent of Land Records will disburse the

The Deputy Commissioner shall decide whether the Myoôk or Inspector shall be the disbursing officer.

pay of the headquarters township, taking each thugyisaye's receipt in column 11 of the pay-roll. He will send to each Myoôk or Inspector one pay-roll and one cash order to be cashed at the township office. The

thugyisayes will attend each month to receive their pay on such

day as the Deputy Commissioner may fix, not later than the 25th of the month following that for which the pay is due, and the Myoök or Inspector will take their receipts in column 11 of the pay-roll and then return the roll to the Superintendent of Land Records.

4. On the day when the salary-bill is presented at the treasury, the Superintendent of Land Records will send the Akunwun the duplicate pay-rolls, and the Akunwun will forthwith debit the amounts shown in column 6 to the respective circle thugyis in Revenue Register No. 30. The Akunwun will then return the pay-rolls to the Superintendent of Land Records with a memorandum as follows :—

"The amount of thugyisaye's salary debited to circle thugyis this day, Rs.

(Sd.)

(*Date*)

Akunwun."

The Superintendent of Land Records will see that this total agrees with the total of column 6 of the pay-roll summary.

5. If there be any pay of previous months undrawn, it shall be disbursed in the same manner, but with a separate set of pay-rolls and summary.

6. On the last day of the month the Superintendent of Land Records shall send to the treasury the Akupwun's memorandum (or memoranda, if there be more than one), and the Head Accountant shall enter the amount in the plus and minus memoranda of advances recoverable and return the memoranda to the Superintendent of Land Records with the word "entered" and his initials.

Pay-Roll of the Thugyi-sayes of the—

-Township for the month of 189

Circle.	Name of thugyi- saye.	PERIOD FOR WHICH PAYMENT IS MADE		Rate of pay per month	Amount of salary	DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE FROM SALARY.			Net amount pay- able to thugyi- saye.	Date of payment of salary.	Signature of thugyi- saye and rec e i p t stamp if amount ex- ceeds Rs 20.
		From	To			For in- come-tax.	For fines.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II	

Date of return by the Township office of this statement to the Land Records office _____ 189

Township Officer's signature and remarks

Superintendent of Land Records, — — — — —

Dated the _____ 189

Deputy Commissioner,

General Circular No. 14, dated the 18th December 1893.

I HAVE the honour to forward certain amendments and additions for insertion in the rules for the appointment of taik-thugyis, thugyisayes, and revenue and district surveyors in Lower Burma, which were circulated under cover of this office General Circular No. 8 of 1893.

These amendments relate to the appointment of Land Records Inspectors, and have been approved by the Chief Commissioner.

Rules for the appointment of Taikthugyis, Thugyisayes, and Revenue and District Surveyors in Lower Burma.

Title of the rules.

1. Strike out the title as it now stands and paste over it the following:—

Rules for the appointment of Subordinate Revenue and Land Records Officers in Lower Burma.

Definition of term
"Land Records Inspector"

2. After the paragraph defining the term "District Surveyor" insert the following, which should be pasted on the margin of the rules:—

The "Land Records Inspector" is the Inspector appointed to carry out the duties of an Inspector as detailed in the Directions for Supplementary Survey in Lower Burma.

Appointment of
Land Records Inspectors

3. After paragraph 10 insert a new paragraph 10 (a) as given below. The slip should be pasted on the margin of the rules.—

10 (a). Persons having experience of Land Records work and possessing the certificate of having passed the examinations specified in Rule 4 of the rules, may be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner, to be Inspectors of Land Records.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

General Circular No. 14, dated the 20th November 1888.

IT is proposed to give prizes for agricultural improvements on the lines sketched out in the accompanying note. The first tract in which prizes will be offered will be Hlègu township in the Pegu district, which has been chosen as communications are good and the officers on the committee can move about readily so as to allot the prizes. With the experience

there gained it will be possible to undertake a similar scheme in one or two other districts in April and May next. It will be advisable to select a tract within which prizes would be offered, consisting of one or at the most of two townships, for if a larger area is taken up, it will be impossible to supervise and visit all the places necessary. I have the honour to request that such

Hanthawaddy
Thairawaddy
Prome
Bassein.
Henzada.
Thongwa.

of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts noted in the margin as wish to have the scheme tried in their districts in April and May next will inform me what tract they consider should be selected within their districts and to what extent the prize

list and conditions should be modified, and also whether they are willing to serve on the committee and ask their subordinates to join.

* * * *

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Prizes.

THE following prizes are open for competition among *bona fide* cultivators in the township, district, in the dry weather of 1889.

2. Persons wishing to compete should inform the thugyi of the circle not later than the 15th January.

3. Prizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 will, after personal inspection on the ground by one or more members of the committee, be allotted at a meeting of the committee; the other prizes will be allotted as arranged hereafter.

4. The prize in each case will consist of a sum of money, as noted in the list and of a certificate. In case of a work carried out by villagers in common, the prize-money will be given in part payment of the cost of work or as may be decided by the committee.

5. The inspection will take place not later than the 15th March, by which time competitors should be ready to point out the improvements on account of which they compete for a prize.

6. The committee will consist of such of the following officers as will agree to serve:—

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner.
- (2) Superintendent of Land Records.
- (3) Subdivisional Officer.
- (4) Township Officer.

The Director of Land Records and the Veterinary Instructor will also be members of the committee.

List of Prizes offered for Agricultural Improvements.

		First Prize. Rs.	Second Prize. Rs.
1.	<i>Water-supply.—For cattle improvement—</i>		
	(a) <i>Best bund erected in 1889 for storing supply of fresh water</i>	50	...
	(b) <i>Best tank dug in 1889 for water for cattle, fenced so as to exclude cattle and with suitable arrangement for carrying water out to drinking troughs, and with wallow hollows for buffaloes at suitable distance</i> ...	30	20
	(c) <i>Best well sunk in 1889 expressly for cattle</i> ...	20	...
2.	<i>Fodder—</i>		
	<i>Best stack of straw or group of stacks belonging to one person</i>	15	10
3.	<i>Best cattle-shed</i>	15	10
4.	<i>Best manure heap or block of 3 acres best manured</i> ...	20	10
5.	<i>Best garden.</i> Following will be considered :—	20	10
	(a) quality and variety of fruit trees and other products;		
	(b) condition of garden, kind of fence, freedom from weeds, &c.		
6.	<i>Best set of agricultural implements, the property of one cultivator</i>	10	5
7.	<i>For cattle, to be distributed hereafter</i> ...	100	...
	Other prizes may be added hereafter.		

RETURN OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS.

General Circular No. 15, dated the 30th November 1888.

AS some errors have lately been discovered in the price-current of food-grains returns, I have the honour to request that in future the returns may not be sent in without being sufficiently checked, and also that after they have been published the figures may in each district be compared with those of adjoining districts. There will be sent to each Deputy Commissioner direct a copy of each return as it is published, together with a note calling attention to figures which there is reason to doubt. This will enable each Deputy Commissioner to have the figures checked and compared with those of the adjoining districts. A copy of the note will always be also sent to you. The return for the half month ending the 31st October 1888, with a note on the prices which are doubtful, is now forwarded.

RETURN OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS.

105

Prices-current (Retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in each District of Burma during the Half-month ending the 31st October 1888.

District.	Division.	Quantities per Rupees in Seers of 60 Tolas.											
		Rice (best sort).			Rice (common sort).			Gram.			Srs. ch.		
Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.	Srs. ch.
Akyab.		8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	11 2	10 9	18 0
Northern Arakan.	
Kraukpyu.	
Sadawray.	
Rangoon Town.		11 2	9 9	11 2	10 6	9 6	11 2	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	15 3
Pegu.	
Thanarawaddy.	
Prome.		8 2c	8 2c	13 2c	9 15	9 15	13 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	17 2	10 6
Bassein.	
Henzada.	
Thongwa.	
Theyetmyo.		7 7	6 11	10 15	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Moulmein Town and Amherst.		9 0	9 0	9 0	7 14	7 14	11 8	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	12 2	10 3
Tavoy.	
Myingyi.	
Youngoo.	
Shwezigon.	
Salween.	
Manuday.		11 0	11 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
					10 8	9 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
							9 12	9 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
									9 0	9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

a Arhar dhaal 9 seers 5 chittakas

c Arhar dhaal 9 seers 5 chittakas

Prices-current (Retail) of Foodgrains, Firewood, and Salt in each District of Burma during the Half-month ending the 31st October 1888—concluded.

This information is only required in the returns for the second halves of June and December of each year.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Prices-current (Retail) of food-grains, &c., during half-month ending the 31st October 1888.

Rice (best sort).—Is only half the price in Sandoway than it is in Akyab. Best rice is cheaper in Thôngwa than in Henzada; but common rice is dearer in Thôngwa. Common rice is dearer in Mandalay than best rice.

Gram.—Kyaukpyu price is more than twice as high as the Akyab price.

Firewood.—In Prome is more than three times what it is in Tharrawaddy. Firewood is much dearer in Thôngwa than in Rangoon, though Rangoon is partly supplied from Thôngwa. Firewood in Toungoo is nearly five times as dear as in Shwegen.

Salt.—Following prices appear to be doubtful. Akyab 24 seers. I was told in the bazaar that 16 seers was correct. Kyaukpyu price low. Henzada price very low indeed, while price given for Shwegen is high.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

General Circular No. 1, dated the 9th January 1889.

COPY of the following forwarded to each Commissioner in Lower Burma for information in continuation of the Assistant Secretary's endorsement No. 67-14G., Revenue Department, dated the 4th August 1887. It will in future be necessary to show the import prices of such articles as are not locally produced, e.g., iron and wheat in all districts, and sugar, salt, earth oil, &c., in districts in which they are used, but not produced.

* * * *

From W. R. LAWRENCE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,—Circular No. 107 16-7 (Statistics), dated Calcutta, the 13th December 1888.

IN the circular letter of this department No. 35-14--14 (Statistics), dated the 6th July 1887, relating to Form III-E.1 (Prices of produce) of the returns of agricultural statistics, it was laid down that, as the object of the return is to give the value to the producer of the article grown for the market, wherever that market may be, only the price of the produce locally grown for consumption or export and of the ordinary kind consumed by the people should be shown, and not the price of the imported article.

2. An examination of the returns for 1887-88 received from local Governments and Administrations shows that, in some instances, prices of articles which are of the ordinary kind consumed by the people are not shown in the statement, apparently owing to these articles being imported and not locally

produced. As the intention of the circular letter of the 6th July 1887 has in this respect been misunderstood, I am to explain that the statement should exhibit local prices in the case of articles locally produced, and the import prices where articles are not locally produced, but are common staples of local consumption.

General Department Circular No. 13, dated the 19th December 1889.

I HAVE the honour to request that all important variations and discrepancies in the returns of agricultural statistics may in future be fully explained either in the letters forwarding the returns or in the annual reports to which the returns are appended. It is considered by the Government of India that such explanations are necessary as in one instance a large increase of cultivated area, which was due to the inclusion of tracts for which no statistics were previously published, and not to actual increase in cultivation, was not explained in the published reports. The increase in the total area under cultivation, as shown in any annual return, may also be due to extension of cultivation, or it may be the result of survey. The latter is often the case in Burma. For instance, this year there was an increase of 30,000 acres in the Shwegyin district due to survey, and next year there will no doubt be an increase in Thongwa and perhaps in other districts owing to the same cause. The increase in the area under any particular crop may also be due to the substitution of that crop for others. Such changes do not, in Lower Burma at any rate, occur to the same extent as in those provinces in India in which the sudden changes which remained unexplained were found to be likely to lead to erroneous conclusions. Still even in Lower Burma there are cases where one crop is substituted for another, and areas in such cases should be most carefully recorded and explained. This can be accurately accomplished without any difficulty in the districts under supplementary survey, but an attempt should be made to record the changes as correctly as possible in the districts which have not yet been settled. The changes of crop in Lower Burma are no doubt most frequent in the islands and sandbanks where kaing cultivation is practised. But it has been noticed that one crop is at times substituted for another in the plains where cultivation is more permanent. For instance, in Bassein and Thongwa land is often cleared for sugarcane, and after that crop has been cut paddy is grown. Fields on which rice has been grown for many years are found under

sugarcane, as near Shwedaung in the Prome district, or are planted with fruit trees as in the neighbourhood of Henzada. But in Upper Burma the instances of crops being changed from time to time are no doubt much more numerous, and as it becomes possible to register the areas more accurately than at present, it will be of the utmost importance that increases and decreases should be fully explained. Meantime it may be shortly stated in cases where the areas in the annual statistics for districts in Upper Burma differ materially from those given in previous reports whether the change is due to the breaking up of new lands and the occupation of fields that have been abandoned of late, or to the substitution of one crop for another, or to the inclusion in the returns of tracts hitherto excluded, or to survey.

2. These directions apply to all agricultural statistics and especially to those appended to the Annual Revenue Administration Report, General Administration Report, Rice Surplus Report (Lower Burma), and the crop reports.

* * * *

AGRICULTURE.

General Circular No. 3, dated the 16th March 1889.

I HAVE the honour to request that when seeds for experimental purposes are required, as long notice as possible may be given. It has sometimes been found impossible to supply the seeds indented for owing to their being asked for only when the sowing season has arrived. Whenever seed is applied for, the date on which it will be required should be given.

General Circular No. 9, dated the 24th June 1890.

As the forms in which the statements showing the actual area under paddy cultivation are not uniform and, further, as there is reason to believe that the areas are not in all districts calculated in the same method, I have the honour to request that revised statements for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 may be prepared and forwarded to me for submission to the Financial Commissioner at an early date in the form now attached. The headings and footnotes now given explain exactly what is required.

2. This form should be adhered to in future.

Statement showing the actual area under paddy cultivation during the year 189 -9 compared with the previous year.

District.	Area of land actually under paddy cultivation in 189 -9, including cultivation in grants, but excluding fallow and land on which crops have been destroyed.	Area of land actually under paddy cultivation in 189 -9, including cultivation in grants, but excluding fallow and land on which crops have been destroyed.	Area of crops destroyed by floods, drought, or otherwise during the year 189 -9	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	

NOTE 1.—Fractions may be omitted. If fraction exceeds one-half, add another unit.

2.—Any large differences should be explained, *vide* Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Circular No 13 of 1889.

3.—The areas given in columns 2 and 3 should be that of the land on which paddy has during the year been grown and which has produced a crop. Thus the cultivated portion of grants and the area of taungyas planted with rice should be included, while fallow land and fields in which the crop has been destroyed should be excluded.

General Circular No 10, dated the 23rd July 1892.

CASES have occurred in which bills for seeds supplied to Government officers by the Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society have not been met in consequence of difficulties about the allotment of funds.

To avoid this it has been ruled that all applications for seed shall in future be submitted through this office. Provincial indents will then be prepared to the extent of the funds available, and the seed will be distributed to the indenting officers as soon as received.

The indents for seeds most in request at present are prepared on the dates given, the probable date of receipt being also noted. Applications for seeds should be submitted at least a month before the date given for preparation of the indent, but if seed is available to meet later requisitions it will be supplied.

Description of seeds.	How procured.	Date of preparation of Provincial indent.	Probable date of receipt of consignment.	Remarks showing class of indent.
English vegetable seeds.	Agri-Horticultural Society, Rangoon	1st July...	1st Oct.	Annual.
Cotton ..	Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.	1st Nov...	25th Nov.	When required.
Potatoes ..	Ditto ...	1st Oct ...	1st Nov.	Ditto.
Indian-corn and tobacco.	Messrs. D Landreth and Sons, Philadelphia, United States, America	1st July	1st March (following year)	Annual.
North-West Provinces wheat	Director of Land Records, North-West Provinces, Allahabad.	1st July...	1st Aug.	When required.
Sagaing wheat ..	From the Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.	1st Aug...	1st Sept.	Ditto.

General Circular No. II, dated the 26th July 1892.

I HAVE the honour to forward for information and use twelve copies of a form which has been authorized for recording the progress and results of experimental cultivation.

2. The forms should be pasted on card-board and issued to persons who received seed and plants for purposes of experiment.

It is believed that, if the forms are hung up in places where they are at all times visible, the labour of periodically recording the progress of the operations will be performed with regularity and without trouble. On completion of the experiments the diaries should be collected and forwarded to this office, under cover of a letter conveying briefly any remarks which the Deputy Commissioner may wish to make as to the way in which the experiments were carried out, and any other information which may be of interest.

DIARY OF EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.

Crop.....

STATION.....

Seed	Date when received	Condition	Weight received, lbs.	Weight planted, lbs.
Land	Description of soil		1 acre of land	
Mode of operations	How tilled	How manured	How irrigated	How planted

Area planted in acres or square feet

| Condition of soil when planted

Weather prevailing during week when planted

Weight of crop obtained, lbs

Local value of crop

Success or otherwise of experiment

Utility of operations

GENERAL REMARKS

Date.....

Signature.....

General Circular No. 7, dated the 29th July 1893.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that from time to time applications are received for sanction to write off sums of money representing the loss incurred when selling seed or supplying it by way of agricultural loan. For instance, a case has recently occurred in which a Deputy Commissioner asked to be supplied with a considerable amount of wheat seed at a very early date. The wheat was supplied, but a very small portion was sold and the rest was kept till it was very much damaged by weevils, when it was sold at a great loss.

2. The Financial Commissioner now wishes all Deputy Commissioners to be warned that when loss so incurred is the result of any negligence on their part, he will refuse to entertain the application to write off the sum lost by Government

General Circular No. 2, dated the 16th February 1894.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of applications for the supply of wheat-seed for experimental cultivation.

2. Cases have occurred in which wheat-seed supplied to Deputy Commissioners have been returned in consequence of the request to supply being made too late, and the loss arising therefrom has been considerable. It is imperative therefore that this waste of seed and money which has been noticed in several districts, and which has been the subject of severe censure by the Financial Commissioner, must now cease.

3. The following instructions for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in regard to the—

(i) application for,

(ii) supply of (from Burma and elsewhere),

wheat and other seeds have been made with a view to prevent further loss in this direction.

Applications for seeds cannot be entertained if received later than the dates given for the preparation of provincial indents as laid down in General Circular No. 10 of 1892.

Applications must be accompanied by a statement showing—

(i) tract for which the seed is required and the class and race of persons to whom it is to be issued;

(ii) arrangements, if any, made for recovering the value of the seed supplied;

(iii) places from which the seeds required are to be obtained;

- (iv) means of transit from Rangoon or from district of origin (if obtainable in Burma), giving the time probably taken in transit;
- (v) details of distribution showing the places where the seed is to be sown, means of transit to such places, and the time it will probably take for the seed to reach its destination;
- (vi) times when these seeds are usually sown locally, or, if not usually sown locally, the time when it is proposed to sow the experimental crop.

RAINFALL RETURNS.

General Circular No. 4, dated the 25th April 1889.

IN accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, I have the honour to request that from the 13th May 1889 the rainfall returns of your district may be recorded at 8 A.M. daily instead of at 10 A.M., as is the practice now.

General Circular No. 15, dated the 19th December 1889.

I HAVE the honour to request that the following instructions for measuring rain-water may be observed at all stations at which rain-gauges are in use in Burma, namely:—

"Measure the rain-water in the gauge every day at 8 A.M. During heavy rains measure it three or four times in the day lest the receiver fill and overflow, but take the last measurement at 8 A.M. 8 A.M. is the hour at which the rainfall is measured at all meteorological stations. The entry on the register represents the quantity fallen during the 24 hours, eight of which are those of the day of record and 16 hours those of the previous day. It is of importance that the same hours should be observed everywhere. The receiving bottle as a rule does not receive more than three or four inches of rain. During heavy falls the quantity is frequently exceeded. If owing to neglect of the above directions the receiving bottle has overflowed, the outer cylinder must be taken up and its contents measured and added to that of the receiver. The gauge must then be re-set and levelled."

2. These instructions meet with the approval of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and are issued by the direction of the Financial Commissioner.

* * * *

General Circular No. 4, dated the 12th May 1892.

THE Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has brought to notice that when columns of the monthly

rainfall-statement are blank, some difficulty is experienced in determining whether the blank is due to absence of rain or to non-receipt of returns.

In future in preparing the statements the symbol (o) must be placed in columns 35 and 37 whenever no rain has fallen or there have been no rainy days during the month.

PROGRESS-REPORTS.

General Circular No. 7, dated the 2nd September 1889.

I AM directed by the Financial Commissioner to request that in all cases in which extra surveyors are sanctioned, and also where the district surveyor is being employed on revenue survey, monthly progress-reports of the work done may be sent in by the Deputy Commissioner through you to this office... The first returns should be for August and should show progress during that month, and the total completed since the 1st April last.

2. A form is attached to be used where suitable; but, where this form is found to be inconvenient, I request that Deputy Commissioners will draw out revised forms in which they can clearly show the nature and progress of the work in hand. These reports should be despatched as soon as possible after the close of the month to which they refer.

* * * *

Survey Progress-Report up to the end of the month of

18 in

district.

Township.	Circle	Inspectors.	District Surveyors.	Extra Surveyors.	In large blocks without show- ing holdings.	Holding by household- ing.	Total	Field by field.	Waste land.	Total surveyed.	Area tested by actual measure- ment by Inspectors.	Area previously shown by local officials.	Area found by present survey.	Remarks.	

Deputy Commissioner.

General Circular No. 9, dated the 16th October 1889.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith directions for the survey detachments which are to be employed in surveying royal and other lands in Upper Burma.

* * * *

Survey of Royal and other Lands in Upper Burma, 1889-90.

DIRECTIONS.

THE Survey parties which have been sanctioned for the Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Pakôkku, Minbu, and Meiktila districts, and any others that may later be required in the coming season, will be under the superintendence of Mr. Gibson.

2. Mr. Gibson will, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner concerned in each case, select the Surveyors and Inspectors, and determine what rate of salary they are to be paid within the sanctioned amount. The monthly salary bills, however, may be passed by the Deputy Commissioner after being prepared by the Inspector in charge.

3. The Surveyors may be punished or dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner on the report of the Inspector or of the Superintendent (Mr. Gibson), or when the Deputy Commissioner has otherwise satisfied himself that such a course is necessary. But in each case of dismissal Mr. Gibson should be at once informed so that he may supply fresh Surveyors where required.

4. On arrival in any district the Inspector will take the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as to the order in which he is to survey the royal or the irrigated lands, and copies of the lists of royal and other lands which are to be surveyed should be made over to him for guidance. The Subdivisional and Township Officers concerned should be informed what tracts are to be taken in hand and should be directed to require the thugyis to point out the royal lands and to give such other assistance as may be necessary.

5. The Inspector will allot to each Surveyor a tract for survey and supply him with a copy of the list. The Surveyors should be kept working as close together as possible to enable the Inspector to go from one to the other, but ordinarily two Surveyors should not be stationed in one circle.

6. The Surveyors should make over each map to the Inspector as soon as it is completed, and the Inspector will for-

ward such maps as he has fully checked to the headquarters of the district for safe custody.

7. All royal lands and all irrigated lands paying a water-rate are to be surveyed. Where a piece of land shown in the list as royal, or which the Surveyor has otherwise been informed is royal, is claimed as private land by the person in occupation or by any other, the Surveyor shall survey it, but shall inform the thugyi that he has done so, and shall also report the fact through the Inspector to the Deputy Commissioner, who can then have a regular enquiry held. Further, the plot on the map shall be marked with the word "disputed."

8. The Surveyor shall attach to each map a list of the royal or other lands showing those which are admitted and disputed separately.

9. The survey should in all cases be on the 16 inches = 1 mile scale and will ordinarily be by holdings, but in the Meiktila district a field-to-field survey has been decided on, and in the other districts it may become advisable to adopt a similar arrangement.

10. Where the larger portion of any circle or of the lands attached to a village consists of royal land, or irrigated land paying water-rate, the whole of the circle or village lands shall be surveyed, but where the royal lands lie scattered about, they alone shall be surveyed, care being, however, taken to show the names of persons occupying the adjoining fields and to mark the streams or other natural features by which the position of the block surveyed may be known hereafter.

11. Each Surveyor will send to the Inspector, on the 15th and last day of each month, a progress-of-work return in the form attached, and the Inspector will prepare a return in the same form showing the work done by himself and his Surveyors. Three copies will be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, one of which should be at once sent to Mr. Gibson and one through the Commissioner of the division to the Director of Land Records.

PROGRESS-REPORTS.

Survey Progress Report for the half-month ending the

in the
reg

districe

The

18

Inspector

Dedalus Communications

General Circular No. 1, dated the 13th April 1891.

I HAVE the honour to request that in future, along with the monthly progress-reports submitted by Superintendents of Land Records, a copy of the index-map of the district may be submitted. This map should show—

- (i) circle thugyis "or revenue surveyors' circles ;
- (ii) Inspectors' circles ;
- (iii) kwins inspected up to the end of the month to which this report relates, coloured, different colours being used for kwins inspected by the Superintendent and Inspectors, the kwins (if any) inspected during the month or months prior to the month under report being distinguished by having a red line drawn under the kwin number.

General Circular No. 8, dated the 22nd June 1892.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for information and guidance a copy of a form of Demarcation Progress-Report which has been authorized by the Financial Commissioner for use in all districts where demarcation operations are being undertaken as a preliminary to cadastral survey.

2. The statement will be prepared by the Demarcation Officer in triplicate and should be written in English, if possible. One copy, after completion by the Boundary Officer, will be returned to the Demarcation Officer for record in his office. The other two copies will be submitted to the Commissioner, who will forward one copy on to this office.

3. The last-mentioned copy should reach this office not later than the 20th of the month following that under report.

*Progress Report of demarcation work in the district for the month of Party consisting of
 Demarcation Officer, clerks, and peons.*

District.	Township.	Area in which demarcation work carried on		DEMARCATION EFFECTED.									Remarks by Demarcation Officer on the work performed by him.	Remarks by Boundary Officer including inspections and decisions.
		Total area for demarcation.	Demarcated up to end of period under report.	Kwms.	Village-sites.	Burial-grounds	Grazing-grounds.	Fisheries.	Orchards and gardens.	Other demarcation.	12	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
		Square miles.	Square miles											
Completed up to the end of the period under report.														
Previously reported...														
Progress during month.														

91

No., dated 189

Forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma.

Commissioner.

Demarcation Officer.

Boundary Officer.

General Circular No. 5, dated the 21st July 1893.

IT has been noticed in several cases that the monthly progress-reports and diaries of Settlement Officers, * Boundary and Demarcation Officers, and others working under the control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are submitted very late; in some cases so much as a month after the period under report. I have the honour therefore to request that you will be so good as to see that these reports and diaries are in future forwarded so as to reach this office not later than the 10th of the month following that to which they relate.

† General Circular No. 9, dated the 1st June 1894

THERE is at present a considerable want of uniformity in the preparation of the monthly reports, diaries, statements, and index-maps which are submitted to this office by Superintendents of the Land Records Department. In order to secure this very desirable uniformity, the present instructions are issued. They recapitulate the various orders and rules on the subject and provide such explanations as are necessary for the due and proper preparation and submission of the returns in question.

2. Reports of progress have to be prepared by Superintendents, Inspectors, and circle thugiyis, and, in circles in which the revenue is collected by village thugiyis, by revenue surveyors. In the case of Superintendents, the reports are required monthly, and in that of the Inspectors some half-monthly and others monthly, and in that of circle thugiyis or revenue surveyors half-monthly. The reports relate to two distinct periods of work, namely, the field season (which usually consists of six months—November to May) and the recess-season (usually embracing the remaining six months—June to October). Different forms have to be used for the two periods named; likewise for the different classes of officers.

3. Paragraphs 39, 46, and 47 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey" lay down the rules regarding these progress-reports. The circle thugyi and, where the revenue is collected by village thugiyis, the revenue surveyor, has to send in through the Inspector a half-monthly

* The Demarcation Progress-Report is due in the Director's office not later than the 20th of the month following that to which it relates

† This circular does not apply to Upper Burma

report of work done to the Superintendent, and a copy of this report to the Township Officer, who is to forward it to the Subdivisional Officer for record in his office. The Inspector has to send in his progress-report to the Superintendent on the 1st and 16th of every month. The Superintendent in turn prepares his progress-report from these and from his own notes, which he has to submit monthly to the Director through the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. The Superintendent's report is to reach the Director's office not later than the 10th of the month following that to which it relates. The progress-reports of the Inspectors and the circle thugis or revenue surveyors are filed in the Superintendent's office.

4. The forms of progress-report were tentatively prescribed in the Land Revenue and Agricultural Secretary's letter No. 420-3P., dated the 22nd March 1886, and subsequently their permanent use was authorized in the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's Revenue Department letter No. 113-31P., dated the 6th December 1886. They now appear in the Revenue guard-book as ^{Revenue}
Land Records 12 to 17.

The forms, however, need modification to be in conformity with the terms of various rules and orders issued since the aforesaid time and in the light of further experience that has been acquired. Accordingly, the amended progress-report forms (six in number), which are annexed, are to be hereafter used in place of the ones above referred to.

5. The principal changes in these forms are the substitution in the three lowest horizontal columns of expressions whereby the total of the work of the period of report (which is to be detailed in the body of the form) is first given; then below this the total of the work previously reported (if any), and lastly the grand total work done to date. This method seems to be an improvement on the old one, where this order was reversed and the details of the whole of the work done in the season were given in the body of the form, from which it was impossible to distinguish the details of the work done during the period of report. Below the printed headings also a horizontal column has been added in which the estimated outturn of the season's work is to be given. This estimate can be altered from time to time as circumstances necessitate. With these figures given as required, it will become possible to say by a simple reference to the return how the work is actually progressing and how much of it still remains over for completion.

6. Certain additional columns have been introduced in the reports relating to the field-season. These refer to the making of copies of Registers Nos. II to IV, as required by the provisions of paragraph 21 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey," to particulars concerning the abandonment of permanent survey marks and marks having to be visited and protected, as laid down in Director's Circulars Nos. 17 of 1889 and 5 of 1891 and paragraph 41 (a) (xii) of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey," and to the checking of circle thugyis' or revenue surveyors' measurements in circles which have not been settled or surveyed in terms of Director's Circular No. 10 of 1890. In the Superintendent's recess-season's report of progress form also some additions have been made. These are but few, however, and relate to the checking that has to be done under paragraphs 46 and 47 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey," of the annual area statements and the fresh published kwin maps which have been prepared for the work of the forward year. The remaining alterations in the forms are minor improvements that have suggested themselves as being better adapted to requirements.

7. The Superintendent's diary has to be submitted monthly along with his progress-report, as provided in paragraph 47 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey." The form for the diary appears in the Revenue guard-book as ^{Revenue}_{Land Records} 36. It has now been slightly amended in the heading to conform to recent orders about its submission to the Director so as to reach him not later than the 10th of the month following that to which it relates. The amended form is attached. It is also to be used for the Inspector's Diary (*see* paragraph 9 *seq.*).

8. The information which the diary ought to contain should be confined more or less to inspection of kwins, examination of holdings, errors discovered, and brief remarks about the method of working of circle thugyis, thugyisayes, revenue surveyors, and village thugyis. Other matters of importance should also be noticed, but the diaries should on no account be encumbered with the trifling incidents of every day. The remarks ought to be condensed and only the important facts which come under notice should be stated. The orders particularizing the

information that these diaries should contain are given in Land Records and Agricultural Secretary's letter No. 1574-25P., dated the 26th August 1885.

9. This matter has been specially dealt with in this office

^{Revenue} Diaries and inspection notes of Inspectors. Circular No. 6 of 1894, but a passing notice of it here seems called for. According

to paragraph 46 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey," Inspectors are required to keep up diaries (*see* form attached, ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 30}) which they have to send in, with their progress-reports, to the Superintendent on the 1st and 16th of every month throughout the year. These diaries are to be filed in the Superintendent's office.

10. Besides these diaries, Inspectors are now called upon by the circular quoted in the foregoing paragraph to prepare

from their inspection notes (Forms ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 37 and 40}) monthly abstracts of their field and recess work in Forms ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 36}

and ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 39} respectively. These abstracts are to be submitted at the close of each month to which they relate to the Superintendent, who will prepare a general abstract (in Form ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 35} for field-work and Form ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 38} for recess-work) from these monthly, which, together with the abstracts from which it is prepared, will be attached to his own report of progress.

11. During the field-season statements showing the nature

and extent of errors of field-work found are required to be submitted by the Superintendent along with his monthly progress-report of the field-season, *vide* paragraph 47 of the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey."

By Revenue Department Circular letter No. 630-9R., dated the 26th April 1887, from the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Superintendents and Inspectors are alike required to keep up such statements, and the form for use is given there as well as in the appendix to the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey." They are also to be found in the Revenue guard-book, where they appear as ^{Revenue} ^{Land Records 23 and 28}. Slightly amended forms are now reissued and are numbered the same as those of the Revenue guard-book which they are intended to replace.

12. The detailed results of corrections, 'Form' ^{Revenue} _{Land Records}²³, is to be prepared monthly by the Superintendent and each Inspector. The Inspectors will send in their statements to the Superintendent at the close of each month. From his and his Inspectors' statements the Superintendent will then prepare an abstract memorandum in Form ^{Revenue} _{Land Records}²⁶, which he will submit, together with all the detailed results of corrections from which it has been compiled, along with his field-season's report of progress.

13. This statement may be said to be a continuation of those described in the two preceding paragraphs. It was prescribed in this office Statement of errors list. Circular No. 11 of 1888, and appears in Revenue guard-book as Form ^{Revenue} _{Land Records}²⁴, also as an appendix to the "Directions to Revenue Officers concerning Supplementary Survey." A slightly modified copy of this form, which is to be used hereafter in lieu of the one above referred to, is attached to this circular. It has to be prepared in the field-season only by the Superintendent and each Inspector after the field-work of a kwin has been examined. It has to be made out for each kwin inspected separately. At the end of a month one copy of the form is to be prepared in the form of a summary by the Superintendent and each Inspector, embodying the work done by them in that month. The Inspectors will forward their summaries to the Superintendent at the close of each month.

14. As some doubt exists in respect to the correct method of preparing these error lists, a sample form, with the entries shown therein in red ink, is circulated herewith; also an explanatory note regarding the manner in which the entries of the various columns of the statement of errors list are to be made.

15. The summaries referred to in paragraph 13 are to be attached to the Superintendent's field-season's monthly report of progress. Together with these there should be sent a monthly abstract statement of errors form prepared from the summaries, to be in accord with a similar form which accompanies the Provincial Annual Report on the Department of Land Records, and Agriculture, for which it is chiefly required, besides being useful in showing at a glance the work done

by the whole inspecting staff of a district. A copy of the new abstract statement referred to and which will be known as ^{Revenue}
Land Records ⁴¹ is annexed.

16. The usual $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch skeleton index-maps of the district have to accompany the Superintendent's monthly field-season's progress-report. The orders on the subject were conveyed in the circulars of this office, Nos. 8 of 1888 and 1 of 1891. As no two of the index-maps are coloured in the same style, it is now necessary to issue instructions regarding their preparation.

17. The index-map should show—

- (i) circle thugyi circles, and, where the revenue is collected by village thugyi, revenue surveyors' circles—by a narrow streak of blue (cobalt) applied along the border on the inner side of the circle;
- (ii) the headquarters of the circle, thugyi or the revenue surveyor—by a yellow (Indian) dot;
- (iii) Inspectors' divisions—by a broad streak of blue (cobalt) applied along the border on the inner side of the division;
- (iv) Inspectors' headquarters by a green (emerald) dot;
- (v) tract under supplementary survey by a narrow streak of carmine (lake) applied along the inner border of the tract;
- (vi) district headquarters—by a carmine (lake) dot;
- (vii) kwins inspected by Superintendent up to the end of the month to which the report relates—coloured with a wash of carmine (lake);
- (viii) kwins inspected by the Inspectors up to the end of the month to which the report relates—coloured with a wash of green (emerald);
- (ix) kwins inspected by both Superintendents and Inspectors should be coloured partially with carmine (lake) and green (emerald);
- (x) the kwins (if any) in which the field-work was tested during the month or months prior to the month under report should be distinguished by a red ink line drawn under the kwin number.

Where the Superintendent and the Inspector have both inspected a kwin in the month—two small

red ink lines should be drawn, one inside each of the two kinds of washes indicating the work done by these officers respectively,

18. The index-map above referred to is to accompany the Superintendent's monthly field-season's report of progress only. A similar one should also be attached monthly to the Superintendent's recess-season's report of progress. The latter, however, should only provide the information contained in clauses (i) to (vi) of the preceding paragraph.

19. An index-map should likewise be kept up in the offices of the Superintendent, Inspector, and circle thugyi or revenue surveyor, in which the progress of field-work done by the surveyors should be promptly recorded as the surveys are completed and information regarding them is forthcoming. These maps should be coloured in the manner laid down in clauses (i) to (vi) of paragraph 17. The kwins surveyed should be coloured upon the map with washes of the colours given below, namely, —

- (1) for work done by the circle thugyi—carmine (lake);
- (2) for work done by the thugyisaye, or revenue surveyor—green (emerald);
- (3) for work done by an extra surveyor—yellow (Indian).

As surveyors usually make two tours (the first before the completion of the revenue-rolls of the year and the second after) for the survey work to be done in their circles, the work done on each of these two occasions should be recorded on separate maps.

20. By this office Circular No. 2 of 1892 an index-map of the district, showing the number of kwins which have been tested by both Superintendent and Inspectors during the last three years, has to be submitted with the annual report on supplementary survey. This map should be prepared exactly as that described in paragraph 18 *ante*, with the following additional information furnished therein, namely,—

- (1) kwins checked in the year of report—coloured with a carmine (lake) wash;
- (2) kwins checked in the year preceding that of report—coloured with a green (emerald) wash;

(3) kwins checked in the preceding year but one of report—coloured with a yellow (Indian) wash;

(4) if any kwin has been tested more than once, it should be coloured with the colours adopted for the various years of checking.

Separate maps are to be used for showing the checking done by the Superintendent and Inspectors.

21a. Briefly put, the Superintendent is required to submit monthly to the Director, through the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, so as to reach his office by the 10th of the month following that to which the documents relate, the following reports, statements, and maps, namely:—

(a) *For the work of the field-season*—

- (1) Superintendent's report of progress of field-work, Form Revenue Land Records 12.
- (2) Superintendent's diary, Form Revenue Land Records 30.
- (3) General abstract of field-work performed by Inspectors, Form Revenue Land Records 35.
- (4) Abstract of inspection notes of Inspectors' field-work, Form Revenue Land Records 36.
- (5) Abstract memorandum of results of corrections made in the field-season by inspecting officers, Form Revenue Land Records 26.
- (6) Results of corrections made in the field-season of Superintendent and of Inspectors, Form Revenue Land Records 23.
- (7) Abstract statement of errors found in the field-season by inspecting officers, Form Revenue Land Records 41.
- (8) Summaries of statements of errors found by Superintendent and by Inspectors, Form Revenue Land Records 24 (Summarized).
- (9) Index-map prepared as described in paragraph 17.

(b) *For the work of the recess-season*—

- (1) Superintendent's report of progress of recess-work, Form Revenue Land Records 13.
- (2) Superintendent's diary, Form Revenue Land Records 30.

- (3) General abstract of recess-work performed by Inspectors, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 38}.
- (4) Abstract of inspection notes of Inspectors' recess-work, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 39}.
- (5) Index-map prepared as described in paragraph 18.

21b. The Inspector is called upon to submit to the Superintendent half-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of every month, and monthly at the close of the month, the following statements, &c., namely :—

(a) *During the field-season*—

- (1) Inspectors' half-monthly field-season report of progress, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 14} (to be filed in Superintendent's office).
- (2) Inspectors' diary, half-monthly, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 30} (to be filed in Superintendent's office).
- (3) Monthly abstract of inspection notes of Inspectors' field-work, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 36} (to be forwarded to Director).
- (4) Monthly results of corrections made in the field-season of Inspectors, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 23} (to be forwarded to Director).
- (5) Monthly summary of statement of errors found by Inspectors, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 24} (Summarized; to be forwarded to Director).

(b) *During the recess-season*—

- (1) Inspectors' half-monthly recess-season report of progress, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 15} (to be filed in Superintendent's office).
- (2) Inspectors' diary, half-monthly, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 30} (to be filed in Superintendent's office).
- (3) Monthly abstract of inspection notes of Inspectors' recess-work, Form ^{Revenue}_{Land Records 39} (to be forwarded to Director).

22. The circle thugyi or, where there is no circle thugyi, the revenue surveyor, has to send in, through the Inspector, on the 1st and 16th of each month, a half-monthly report of work done to the Superintendent (which is filed in his office) and a

copy of this report to the Township Officer, who forwards it to the Subdivisional Officer, as follows :—

- (a) *In the field season*—circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's half-monthly field-season report of progress, Form ^{Revenue}Land Records 16.
- (b) *In the recess-season*—circle thugyi's or revenue surveyor's half-monthly recess-season report of progress, Form ^{Revenue}Land Records 17.

23. The present orders and instructions are issued with the approval of the Financial Commissioner, and should be given effect to without delay.

Revenue.
Land Records 12.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER No. I.—*Monthly Field-season Report of Progress*

		CORRECTIONS MADE, CHANGES AND EXTENSIONS OF CUSTODIA AND POSITION SHOWN ON KWAN MAIN		ORIGINAL REGISTERS PREPARED FOR DISTRIC		COPIES OF REGISTERS PREPARED FOR DISTRIC		PERMANENT SURVEY MARKS (PARA 41-A AND CIRCULARS).	
1	Name of township under supplementary survey								
2	Name of circle under elementary survey								
3	Number of kwans in each circle								
4	Number of published kwan maps received up to date (para 8)								
	Number of kwans copied by 1st kittoh, thus wise or revenue surveyor (para. 34)								
	Number of kwans tested by Inspector (para 44)								
5	Number of kwans tested by Superintendent para 47.								
6	1—Holdings and revenue toll (para 40)								
7	2—Grants (para 41)								
8	3—Leases and lands relinquished (para 41).								
9	4—Tenants (para 41)								
10	5—Transfers, partitions, and mortgages (para 41)								
11	6—Holdings and revenue toll (para 40)								
12	7—Grants (para 41)								
13	8—Leases and lands relinquished (para 41)								
14	9—Tenants (para 41)								
15	10—Transfers, partitions, and mortgages (para 41)								
16	Date of submission to Deputy Commissioner (through Superintendent) of copy of Register I (para 41)								
17	Date of submission to Superintendent of copies of Registers II, III, IV, and V (para 41)								
18	Date of submission to Deputy Commissioner (through Superintendent) of copy of Register I (para 41)								
19	Date of submission to Superintendent of copies of Registers II, III, IV, and V (para 41)								
20	Number of twin grazing-grounds demarcated (Rule 1 of Boundary Rules)								
21	Total number of marks in circ c (Circ) at 17 or 18 th								
22	Number of lost marks abandoned under orders of Director (para 41-a, xi)								
	Number of marks to be situated in block selected for year (Circular 17 of 1889)								
23	Number of marks thus situated by tankibugy, thus wise, or revenue surveyor (para. 41 a, ii)								
24	Number of marks broken or lost (para 41 a, i)								
25	Number of foreign replaced (para. 41 a, ii)								
26	Number of marks protected by mounds of earth (Circular 5 of 1891)								
27	Bz Inspector								
	By Superintendent								
28	Date of submission of report by tankibugy or revenue surveyor to Deputy Commissioner (through Superintendent) on condition of marks (para. 41-a, x)								
29									
30									

Note—One copy of this report must be sent to the Director of Land Records through the Deputy Commissioner which it relates.

FORWARDED.

PLACE ————— }
DATE ————— 189 .

Commissioner.

PROGRESS-REPORTS.

133

DISTRICT.

for the month of _____ 189

missioner and Commissioner so as to reach his office not later than the 10th of the month following that to

(Countersigned)

Deputy Commissioner.

Superintendent of Land Records,
District.

Revenue
Land Records 13.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER No. II.—*Monthly Recess-season Report of*

NORG --One copy of this report must be sent to the Director of Land Records, through the Deputy that to which it relates

FORWARDED.

PLACE _____ }
DATE _____ 189 } }

Commissioner

PROGRESS-REPORTS.

195

DISTRICT.

Progress for the month of _____ 189

Commissioner and Commissioner, so as to reach his office not later than the 10th of the month following
[Countersigned] *

Deputy Commissioner.

*Superintendent of Land Records,
District*